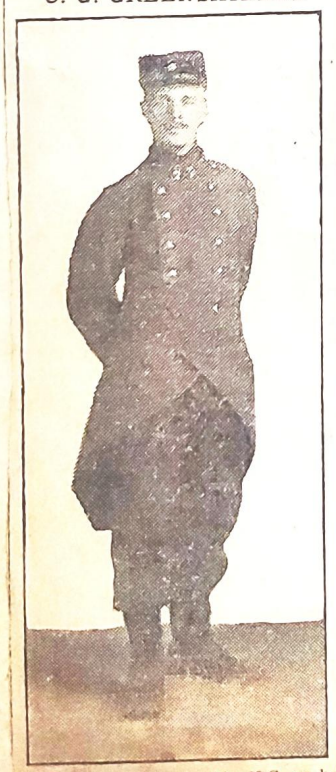
PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

WORLD GATHERED BY STAR STAF

LEADERS OF HIGHLANDERS AT SALISBURY PLAIN

pt. Clark Kennedy (left), Captain Jamieson (centre) and Lieutenant Molson (right), sketched by R. G. Mathews for the Montreal

C. G. GREENSHIELDS



Son of J. N. Greenshields, K.C., as he appears in the uniform of the French Foreign Legion.

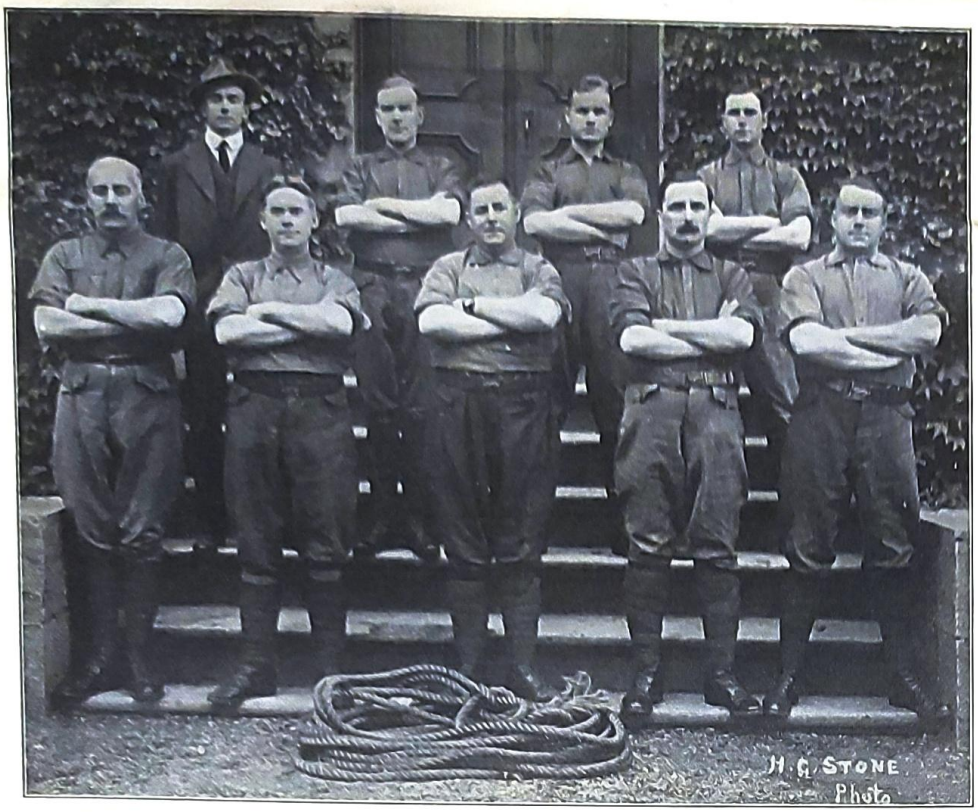
BELGIUM

Ruined? Destroyed? Ah, no; though blood in rivers ran
Down all her ancient streets; though treasures manifold
Love-wrought, time-mellowed and beyond the price of gold
Are lost, yet Belgium's star shines still in God's vast plan.
Rarely have kings been great since kingdoms first began;
Rarely have great kings been great men, when all was told.
But, by the lighted torch in mailed hands, behold
Immortal Belgium's immortal king, and man.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in "King Albert's Book."

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1914-16



TUG-OF-WAR CHAMPIONS.—C. Company, McGill Auxiliary Battalion, Tug-of-War Champions. Reading from left to right their names are:—

CHAMPIONS A LA SOUQUE-A-LA-CORDE.—La compagnie C. du Bataillon Auxiliaire du McGill, victorieuse du tournoi à la Souque-à-la-corde. Les noms sont de gauche à droite:—

Front row:—B. G. M. S. A. W. McKechnie, Privates T. A. Reynolds, A Chisolm, Ernest Pitt, and R. C. Young.
Back row:—Q. M. S. Baber, R. Logan, H. M. Potticary, W. Dixon. —Photo by H. G. Stone.

Granby Leader Oct 8th 1915

ANOTHER BIG RECRUITING RALLY IN GRANBY

73rd Highlanders After More Men

The Town Hall was again crowded to the doors on Wednesday night, although only a few hours' notice had been given that some of the officers of the 73rd Highlanders would be here to further their recruiting campaign. Some disappointment was felt that no pipers were on hand to enliven the proceedings, but we understand the pipe band of the regiment is now at Valcartier. The Granby Band drew the crowd by playing in front of the Town Hall before the meeting, while inside the hall music was furnished by Mr. Walter Legge's Orchestra.

Councillor Hector Pare presided and was supported on the platform by the various speakers whom he introduced.

Mr. Geo. H. Boivin, M.P., was the first to address the meeting. He said he was heart and soul with the campaign for more men. Granby had already done well and almost every regiment which had left these shores since the outbreak of the war had included one or more from our town. If all remained at home there would be no victory for us, but if all who could answered the call for men there would be no conscription in Canada and when the war was over, and ended in the way it must be ended, there would be no more conscription in Germany.

Mr. Wm. Scott, who had lost his right eye in action and been honorably discharged as unfit for further active service, made an earnest appeal to the audience. The men at the front realized that they were up against a big job and could not understand why it was necessary to hold such meetings as that in order to get recruits. It was the duty of mothers to let their sons go and of wives to let their husbands go.

Archdeacon Longhurst said while the women must endure the watching and the waiting the men must enlist to do the fighting. He had just received a letter from his youngest son, who said, "I feel that one of our family should represent the family at the front," and he had enlisted with the 73rd. If he had ten more sons who wanted to fight for the Empire he would be glad to see them go and knew it would makee them better men and boys.

Captain Brown, of the 73rd Highlanders, asked his hearers to try to realize how the old flag was threatened. Their only excuse for apathy was that they did not realize it and the press censorship had been so strict that they did not know how great was the need for more men. He did not think any were afraid to go but if they had any regard for their country they must try to realize how much the country needed them at the present time. The reason they came to Granby was because they had already got from this town four or five of the finest men he had ever seen in uniform. He referred especially to Corporal McComiskey and Privates Fayers, Martin and Brown. With a battalion of such men no Germans could hold them back. He implored his hearers not to let a "request" for service have to give place to a "demand" and hoped that if ever the flag of victory floated over Berlin it would be put there by a volunteer army.

The Rev. W. S. Lennon briefly pointed out the meaning to the British Empire of a victory for German arms. It would be the downfall of everything that was best in the world's civilization

Lieut. Owens, of the 73rd, said they were proud to number amongst their officers Lieut. Reginald Robinson, son of our townsman, Major W. H. Robinson. They asked for a platoon—about sixty men—from Almonte and had received more than a hundred recruits from that district. He only asked for half a platoon from Granby and promised to put them under Lieut. Robinson. Corp. McComiskey had done a wonderful work in recruiting and Privates Fayers, Brown and Martin had also done good work. The 73rd regiment would be the best that had ever left Canada. If physically fit men did not volunteer in sufficient numbers there must be conscription but they preferred to have volunteers.

Major W. H. Robinson said men were needed in larger numbers and the quicker they came forward the quicker the war would be over and ended in the way they all wanted to see it ended.

Mr. W. S. Bullock, M.P.P., was the last speaker. He said the time had come when all classes should be represented at the front if the war is to be ended in the right way. Although they might be inclined to give way to pessimistic feeling occasionally they knew this war could not last forever and they all expected and hoped that the day would came when the Allies could sing the song of victory. He asked them to imagine the satisfaction it would give those who returned when the day came to know they had a share in gaining the victory.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the King. Three recruits were signed on at the end of the meeting and there were numerous enquiries from others whose interest had been aroused by the strong appeals made by the various speakers.

The 73rd has up to the present enrolled 15 men from Granby.

HIGHLANDERS WON PRAISE AT CAMP

Inspector-General Commented on Excellent Work and Discipline of 73rd

RECRUITS FROM GRANBY

Twelve Volunteers Secured After Meeting There—22 Men Were Sworn in Yesterday

Twenty-two men, including a number of Loyal Almonters, were added to the strength of the 73rd Highlanders yesterday, all having passed the medical board and been sworn in. It was stated by Capt. H. I. Browne that the call of the kilts was meeting with excellent response in the outlying districts, not only in the Upper Ottawa, but in the Eastern Townships.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held by officers of the 73rd at Granby, which proved a great success. The meeting was held at the Town Hall, which was crowded for the occasion, while the citizens had provided a brass band and an orchestra. Ex-Mayor Pare presided, and a number of leading citizens spoke, including Mr. Robinson, whose only son, Lieut. Robinson, is going to the front with the 73rd. Other addresses were made by Capt. H. I. Browne and Lieut. Owens, of the 73rd, and Pte. Scott, of the 13th, who was badly wounded at St. Julien and invalided home.

An enthusiastic reception was given the speakers, and at the close of the meeting twelve men volunteered, while it was expected that more would follow. Lieut. Fairie left yesterday afternoon for Granby to examine the volunteers, and those who pass will be brought to Montreal and sworn in.

PRAISE FOR HIGHLANDERS.

In the Regimental Orders issued yesterday by Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson for the 73rd Highlanders appeared a paragraph which shows that they are doing the good work at Valcartier that was expected of them.

The order says: "On the 5th inst. the inspector-general highly commended this battalion upon the fact that its parade state had for several days shown no absences without leave. The commanding officer desires to express his great satisfaction in respect to the excellent work and discipline of the battalion in camp."

Lt.-Col. Davidson has been for the past week at Valcartier, and it is expected that he will return to Montreal today. The 73rd now has 75 men and N.C.O.'s fully equipped and ready for camp, and it will be decided on Lt.-Col. Davidson's return whether they will go to Valcartier, or continue training here, since it is expected that the Valcartier Camp will close for the season about the 15th of this month.

Eleven men volunteered yesterday, and the following were passed and sworn in:

McKenna, F., 22 Cathedral street, Montreal.
Ferguson, A., 399 Notre Dame, Maisonneuve.
White, W., Hull, Que.
Moule, G. H., Westboro, Ont.
Booth, D., Hull, Que.
Robinies, F. W., 760 Albert street, Ottawa.
Lough, E. P., Hull, Que.
McVeigh, R. J., Aylmer, Que.
Neilson, M. H., Appleton, Ont.
Pappins, E. R., Beachburg.
Anderson, J. E., Beachburg.
Weldmarks, L. F., Beachburg.
Lea, W. D., Almonte, Ont.
Conrad, F., Arnprior, Que.
Hindes, A. G., Shawville, Que.
Affleck, R., Glasgow Station, Ont.
Wilson, W. R., Forresters Falls, Ont.
McKay, D., Forresters Falls, Ont.
Scott, J. H., Cobalt, Ont.
Marriott, C. J., Cobden, Ont.
Wiles, J. P., Renfrew, Ont.
Smith, A. T., Clayton, Ont.

McGill Daily - 10 Dec '15

Major Magee's Work

McGill may take a considerable amount of pride in the announcement made a few days ago to the effect that Major Allan A. Magee, of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, is to command the new battalion of infantry which is to be raised in this city for service overseas. The part taken by Major Magee in the training of the C. O. T. C. and the raising of it to its present high state of efficiency has certainly been no small one. It has been evident to all who have followed the fortunes of the C. O. T. C. since it sprang into existence as a battalion a year ago that Major Magee was the power behind its remarkable efficiency. He it was who took over the task of organizing the Provisional Battalion, after these duties had been laid down by Major Geddes, hurriedly called to the colors and now serving on the staff of Field-Marshal Sir John French in recognition of his good work in England. Major Magee it was who took charge of the hundreds of students who daily paraded on the campus, and it was under his supervision that these recruits were whipped into such a shape that they brought forth words of commendation from the most distinguished military authorities in the country. Major Magee it was who evolved the plan of holding a spring training camp for the various contingents of the C. O. T. C. and who carried this plan into operation at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

When the students' battalion disbanded for the summer months following the completion of the camp, there were a thousand uniforms lying idle at headquarters. Chiefly through Major Magee's initiative, the plan of an auxiliary battalion, composed for the greater part of business men of the city, was hit upon in order to fill these uniforms. A four-months course of training was inaugurated and an invitation extended to those willing to join under these conditions. The answer to this invitation was soon forthcoming. Within a week the required number of uniforms was filled—a battalion of a thousand men sprang up almost over night. With characteristic energy and resourcefulness, Major Magee, with the assistance of the officers under him, many of whom had been trained by him when members of the C. O. T. C., took charge of the situation, and at the end of the four months' period of training, the auxiliary battalion experiment had proved its worth. The battalion was rated second to none among Canadian militia units, and its success was so signal as to command attention from military men, not only in Canada but in the United States. In the work which he has done in connection with both the Students' Battalion and the Auxiliary Battalion, Major Magee has rendered a service to the University which many of us are only too apt to forget.

"Efficiency" is Major Magee's watchword, and it is remarkable how well he has succeeded in gaining that quality essential to a successful military organization. Blunt and outspoken as he may at times appear to be, he is, notwithstanding this, one of the most popular men in the city wearing the King's uniform. Especially is this so in the case of the hundreds of students and business men who have received the training at his hands which has fitted them for active service, an opportunity of which many of them have taken advantage. It is probable, too, that many more will follow him in his latest undertaking. The McGill Daily ventures to say that with Major Magee's powers of organization and direction behind it, the 148th will be enabled to take its place as one of the finest overseas units which have yet left Canada. The Daily has great pleasure in extending to Major Magee the congratulations of hosts of McGill men, at home and overseas, on the occasion of his appointment to so important and responsible a post, coupled with every good wish for the future welfare of himself and his latest "pet"—the 148th.

MAJOR MAGEE SAYS FAREWELL

Leaves C. O. T. C. To Go Overseas With 148th Battalion Which He is Commanding

Major Magee spoke to the members of the C.O.T.C. yesterday at the old High School, in regard to his going away with the 148th Battalion. He said he was glad to be able to go overseas to do his bit, but he did not think his going would injure the C.O.T.C. any as he was only second in command.

Col. Starke wished him good luck and said he would do all he could to support him by recruiting.

ADJUTANT OF 148TH

CAPT. P. F. SISE IS ADJUTANT

Chosen by Major Magee For 148th Battalion.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER

Popular With Men During Career With C. O. T. C. in Past Two Years.

Capt. Paul F. Sise, of the C.O.T.C., has been appointed by Major A. A. Magee, commandant of the 148th Battalion, as adjutant of that battalion, and is now in Ottawa attending to his many duties in connection with the organization. Adjutant Sise has succeeded in passing the medical examination required of men enlisting for service.

He will be much missed by the McGill C. O. T. C. men, as he has been a captain in this unit for two terms. Adjutant Sise, who graduated in Science in 1901, was invaluable in the service he rendered in the enlargement of the C.O.T.C. last year. This year he was the captain of A Company.

Active recruiting will not commence for the 148th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., which Major A. A. Magee, of the McGill C.O.T.C., is to command, for some time. Headquarters for the time being will be at the C.O.T.C. headquarters at the old Joseph house, Sherbrooke street west. Very shortly Major Magee will leave the C.O.T.C. work. The organization of the battalion is being carried out, and a number of men will shortly be sworn in to join the N. C. O.'s class. Major Magee, who will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, has selected a number of his officers, and will forward their names to headquarters.

MORE OFFICERS FOR THE 148TH.

Ten More McGill Men Recommended For Positions.

CAPTAIN GILLMOR GOING

Jack Hall is First McGill Man To Join the N.C.O. Class Under Major Magee.

Capt. Dan P. Gillmor has been recommended as a company commander by Major A. A. Magee for overseas service in the new 148th Battalion. There is no need for any introduction of Capt. Gillmor to college men. For years he has been a very prominent figure around college [illegible] re he shone especially upon th[illegible] ball field. Many men still re[illegible] r the time when Captain Gil[illegible] re the moleskins. He was [illegible] of the senior squad in '12. C[illegible] mor is a graduate of Arts '[illegible] Law '13. Since the forming o[illegible] cGill Provisional Battalion he ha[illegible] yed a very prominent part in milit[illegible]ry circles, both in last year's C. O. T. C. in the summer battalion and in the present C.O.T.C. Captain Gillmor is a lawyer, practising law in the city.

Captain William Stewart is another prominent McGill graduate who is going overseas with Major Magee. Capt. Stewart is going as a lieutenant. He graduated from Arts in '05 and from Law in '08, and still keeps in touch with McGill men mainly through his position as secretary of the Graduates' Society, that organization which has done so much for the university. The Graduates' Society was mainly responsible for the forming of the Provisional Battalion last year, and during the session Captain Stewart was assistant adjutant with the rank of lieutenant. This summer he acted as platoon commander in D Company, and at the beginning of the present session was promoted to be captain, and became second in command of D Company. Captain Stewart is also a lawyer practising in the city.

The paymaster of the new battalion will be Captain Alan A. Law, of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada. He joined the C.O.T.C. when it was first organized at McGill, but later went over to the Highlanders.

Perhaps of all the lieutenants in the C.O.T.C., Lieut. J. N. Reid holds the reputation of getting on best with the men, and it is likely that in his new position in Major Magee's new battalion he will add to that reputation. Mr. Reid was a member of last year's battalion, first as a non-commissioned officer and later as an officer. This summer he was actively connected with the raising of the Universities Companies and acted as quartermaster for the said companies during their stay in Montreal. This present session he has been commander of No. 5 Platoon, B Company. Mr. Reid's activities are not confined to military matters alone, having been honored by the students of fourth year Science by being made their class president.

Lieut. C. J. Howard graduated from Arts in '05, and from Law in '08, taking honors in his final year. He also has been connected with the C.O.T. since the beginning of last year.

Lieut. H. M. Scott graduated fr Science in '01, and Lieut. Hope Sc from Arts in '06. Both these men h been connected with the C.O.T.C. s the beginning, and last summer were promoted to be lieutenants. They will both go overseas as platoon commanders.

The first McGill man to join the N.C.O. class is Jack Hall. Everybody around college knows Jack Hall. He has been prominent in McGill now fo several years, both in athletics and in other lines of undergraduate activities. In '14 he was president of the McGill Football Club, and during the same year was also president of The McGill Daily. Hall graduated in '15, and during that year was a demonstrator in Science. At present he is assistant to the mechanical superintendent of the C.P.R.

The new battalion has now started active work. The recruiting for the N.C.O. class started yesterday, and already a large number of men ha applied for positions as N. C. O.'s. Amongst the applications are included a number of men from the C.O.T.C. and from the Auxilliary Battalion. When the time comes for the class to start, these men will be notified by letter.

Major Magee announced that a certain person, who did not wish his name made public, had presented the 148th Battalion with a motor ca.. present Major Magee is looking for a man to act temporarily as chaffeur.

An announcement which will affect the C.O.T.C. was made that those men in the city who signify their intention of enlisting in the new battalion will be attached to the C.O.T.C. for training until such time as the new battalion starts active enlistment. They will be kept by themselves in platoons or companies, as the case may be.

From all appearances and from th general opinion, the new battalion u der Major Magee will be composed men of a very high type of manhoo For all men going overseas, there sure to be congenial comradeship, it is likely that a large number of Gill men will join.

HEROIC OFFICER KILLED

Capt. the Hon. Alfred T. Shaughnessy.

CAPT. SHAUGHNESSY KILLED IN ACTION A GALLANT SOLDIER

The first officer of the 60th Battalion to fall in action has been Capt. the Hon. A. T. ("Fred") Shaughnessy the second son of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The news came to the city by two cables, one sent by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Gascoigne, the officer commanding the battalion, to A. D. MacTier, of the C. P. R., and another direct to the baron.

Capt. Shaughnessy took his company into the trenches early last month for the first time, being received by the 22nd Battalion, French-Canadians, who stayed for six days to initiate the newcomers into the mysteries and dangers of trench fighting under modern conditions.

The company commanded by the gallant officer was one of the first sections of the battalion to get into action, and the cabled news indicates that last week the troops were once more doing their bit. Capt. Shaughnessy was struck by a piece of shrapnel and "passed peacefully away and died like a man," to quote the words of Col. Gascoigne.

VERY POPULAR.

The receipt of the news in the city caused a distinct shock, for it is doubtful if there was ever a more popular young officer than Captain "Fred." Full of enthusiasm for his work, he was popular alike with officers and men, and during the long weeks the 60th were in training at Valcartier, Capt. Shaughnessy was always to the fore in anything that had as its object the improvement of the efficiency of his company or the comfort and well-being of his men. He was always busy, even devoting any well-earned spare time to the study of signalling and other military duties, and he attained a high standard of efficiency which made him a most capable officer. He was a gallant Canadian gentleman in the best sense of the word, and his loss will be a heavy one to the 60th Battalion.

Born in Montreal on October 18, 1887, Captain Shaughnessy was educated at Bishop's College and Abingdon Schools, afterwards going to McGill University where he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. On leaving the university, he entered the traffic department of the C. P. R. but subsequently joined the brokerage firm of Charles Meredith & Co.

In 1906 he made a trip around the world travelling entirely on the Canadian Pacific Railway service by land and sea. In 1910, he jined the 3rd Victoria Rifles as a subaltern and after the outbreak of the war qualified for his captaincy at Halifax, joining the 60th Battalion with the rank, and being given a company, with his brother-in-law Capt. René Redmond as his second in command.

HAD TWO CHILDREN.

He was married in April, 1911, to Miss Sarah Polk Bradford, daughter of Judge Bradford, of Nashville, Tennessee, and a descendant of President Polk of the United States. There are two children, Elizabeth, aged three, and Thomas Bradford, aged one and a half years. Mrs. Shaughnessy is in London, having crossed at the same time as the Battalion.

Capt. Shaughnessy was buried yesterday near the spot where he fell, and although it is an established military rule that bodies of officers or men killed in action can not be sent home from France, steps are being taken suitably to mark the burial place, with a view to the body being brought home after the war.

Capt. the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, a brother and the heir to the barony is training for active service with the 199th Battalion, Irish-Canadian Rangers, and at the church parade of that unit yesterday feeling references were made to the death of the gallant officer, by Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey, and by the Rev. Father Kelz who offered special prayers at High Mass at St. Ann's Church for the soul of the dead officer.

At St. James Methodist Church, where Major the Rev. C. A. Williams, chief recruiting officer for the Fourth Division, and R. B. Bennett, M.P., spoke, tributes were also paid to the memory of the officer.

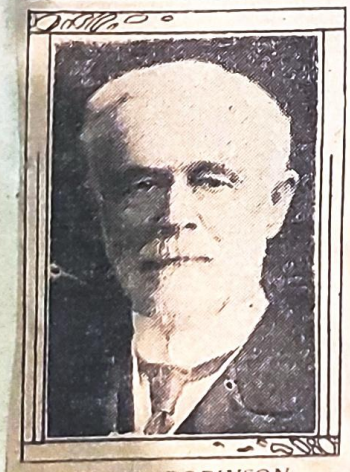
FATHER'S TRIBUTE.

Lord Shaughnessy, who has received many messages of condolence, in speaking of the news said:

"To his mother, myself and the family the sacrifice is indeed cruel and almost overwhelming. But after all, we are only passing through the same sad experience as thousands of others in every portion of the Empire. He had a sweet wife and two little children, and everything in the world to live for, but he recognized his duty, and the attendant risk. If his example arouses a feeling of patriotism and responsiveness in those hundreds amongst us of military age, many of whom are without his family cares, who thus far through indifference or because of bad leadership or petty local issues have failed to assume their responsibilities as citizens and subjects, we shall feel that there is additional compensation for the sacrifice."

April 5th 1916

Financial Men in the Public Eye



W. H. ROBINSON
New President of Canadian Consolidated Rubber, Limited.

NEW PRESIDENT CHOSEN

W. H. Robinson Becomes Head of Canadian Rubber

Mr. W. H. Robinson, of Granby, was elected president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, at the annual meeting of shareholders yesterday, thus filling the vacancy left by the death of Mr. J. H. McKechnie. Mr. Robinson is already identified with a number of large corporations, being vice-president of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, and a director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. Mr. A. J. Kimmel retired from the board. The two vacancies were filled by the election of Messrs. R. C. Colt, and W. A. Eden. The other directors were re-elected.

The annual statement of the company was reviewed in these columns yesterday morning.

W. H. ROBINSON, new president of Canadian Consolidated Rubber, was for thirty year a bank manager at various points in the Eastern Townships, retiring from that service in 1908. He was one of the Eastern Townships men who, in the wake of S. H. C. Miner, became interested in British Columbia mining, and since leaving the bank he has devoted his time chiefly to the interests of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited, of which he is Vice-President; to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and the Granby Printing & Publishing Co. Limited, in which companies he has been a Director. He was a Director of the Granby Rubber Co. Limited, up to the time of its amalgamation with the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited. Mr. Robinson is a Fenian Raid veteran, having seen active service in 1866. In this espect he is followed by his two sons, Reginald Robinson, who recently left for Overseas as Lieutenant in the 73rd Royal Highlanders, and Wynne Robinson, a captain in the C. O. T. C.

LIEUT. A. G. CLIVE DANN, affectionate known on the street as "Alfie," wh engagement to Miss Beryl Fenwick is nounced, has had his share of adven since leaving the firm of N. B. Stark & on the outbreak of war. He joined the Sifton Battery and received a serious wound from an accidental discharge of another man's rifle at Ottawa, when one of his fellow privates was instantly killed. Private Dann was taken to hospital and after a month or so reported fit for service. He left for England and shortly after w appointed second lieutenant in a Brit regiment. This was not nearly exciti enough for him however. The chances coming out alive as a platoon commander were only one in ten. He wanted something with odds approximating one in a hundred. So he joined the Royal Flying Corps in France, and no doubt his thirst for hazardous enterprise is at last being satisfied. Lieut. Dann is an Irishman, which explains much.

ECTRIC ROAD OPEN TO GRANBY

Town En Fete Saturday to Greet First Train From Montreal

MANY OFFICIAL GUESTS

Speakers of Day Expressed Hope That Line Would Soon Be Extended to Sherbrooke

(Special to The Gazette.)

Granby, Que., April 30.—This progressive town was en fete on Saturday, the entire community crowding the streets to witness the arrival of the first through electric train from Montreal, and to extend a cordial welcome to the officials and friends of the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway who had accepted invitations sent out by Mr. W. B. Powell, the general manager. Granby, which owes its present position as a smart industrial centre to the genius of the late S. H. C. Miner, has a population of six thousand, with three thousand more in the township, eighteen manufacturing establishments and twenty-five stores. The town is now hitched up with Montreal, forty-eight miles as the crow flies, by an electric line whose passenger trains make the trip in two hours, passing through St. Lambert, Chambly Basin, Chambly Canton, Richelieu, Marieville, Rougemont, St. Cesaire, Abbotsford and Granby West, bringing the productive Richelieu peninsula and the orchard lands of Rougemont and Abbotsford into easy connection with Montreal, and holding out the promise that in the near future an additional fifty miles will be added to the Montreal & Southern Counties system by an extension to Sherbrooke, the Queen City of the Eastern Townships. Saturday's event is the realization of a railway project fifty years old, uniting the commercial metropolis of the Dominion with Sherbrooke by an almost straight line, with Granby as the populous intermediate centre. The electrics enter the town of Granby by Main street. When the first Montreal train stopped in front of the town hall, the visitors were welcomed by His Worship Mayor Arthur Kent and the other members of the civic government, the former presenting an address referring to the completion of the enterprise, to the untiring energy of General Manager Powell and his directors, and to the hope of the citizens that when the war is over and the money market loosens up, the road will be continued to Sherbrooke, a sentiment which was loudly cheered by the many hundreds in attendance. His Worship then invited the party to the neighboring hotel, where luncheon was served to the following citizens of Granby and Montreal, with General Manager Powell in the chair: Mayor Arthur Kent, Aldermen Dugald Macdonald, A. Blumenthal and L. Rubenstein, of Montreal; Rev. Canon Longhurst, Rev. Father Gill, parish priest of Granby; Rev. F. B. Pollock, Rev. W. S. Lennon, George H. Boivin, M.P. for Shefford; James Davidson, W. S. Bullock, Dr. E. M. Desauniers, ex-M.L.A.; J. H. Robert, W. F. Vilas, Hon. George A. Simard, Hon. Jean Girouard, Dr. Choquette, J. A. Yates, O. H. Letourneau, R. S. Logan, P. Demers, C. W. Johnston, W. S. Thompson, Jas. Fitzimmons, John Pullen Jules Crepeau, Ludger Gravel, president of the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal; F. J. McClure, R. S. Chalmers, A. Venne, A. Thurber, E. Hardy, J. A. Tompkins, W. H. Miner, J. C. Barr, Dr. Beaudry, O. H. Jackman, P. E. Boivin, H. Pare, L. B. Macfarlane, D. J. Rayside, W. H. Winter, W. H. Robinson, H. U. Beck, W. D. Bradford, W. W. Robinson, W. H. Cuthbertson, P. T. Davies, J. T. Foster, W. B. Hope, T. H. Rieder, J. E. Hutcheson, L. J. Gaboury, A. Tyson, Mayors Jas. MacMahone, of West Shefford; Gazaille, of Roxton Pond; and D'Artois, of Farnham.

AT THE CITY HALL.

n over, the party were driv- surprised to see so many good streets, lined with fine business blocks and private residences. Returning to the city hall, Mayor Kent read the municipal address and called upon Mr. J. A. Tompkins, who for forty years has filled the office of secretary-treasurer of the municipality.

There were, said Mr. Tompkins, ninety-three names on the valuation roll of Granby village in 1867, ninety-two men and one woman, the total value being $113,000, while today there are 665 holders of taxable property, valued at $1,944,795, $715,400 worth of property exempted, and $521,700 non-taxable, making a total of $3,118,895. Of the ninety-three holders of a half century ago, three men remain, John Bradford, Zeph Brodeur and Louis Laroch. Granby, said the secretary-treasurer, owed its industrial prestige to one man, the late S. H. C. Miner, and although he rests from his labors, there are today seventeen manufacturing establishments in the town.

Mr. Nelson Mitchell, president of the Granby Board of Trade, also spoke, saying that Granby as a centre for industrial establishments was one of the best in the Dominion, as it had the best class of labor, consisting of men and women who were willing to give a good day's work for a good day's pay. Strikes and other labor troubles were unknown in Granby. There were different races and creeds, but all were united to forward the best interests of the town.

Mr. William McNab, valuation engineer for the Grand Trunk Railway system, who represented the president, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, spoke of the importance of the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway, both to Montreal and to Granby, paying a high compliment to General Manager Powell and saying that gentleman was a past master in the art of interpreting municipal by-laws, the result of his labors being the road which is now completed to this flourishing town.

A GREAT RAILWAY EVENT.

Alderman Dugald Macdonald, speaking for the Montreal civic deputation, thanked the company for permitting them to witness the inaugural ceremony, as well as this flourishing community. Speaking of the many happy children seen in the streets, the alderman said that there was evidently no race suicide here. He also recalled that he had been present when the Grand Trunk Railway had been opened to Kingston sixty years ago. To the opening of the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern to the Pacific, said Ald. Macdonald, was now added the equally important event to these townships of the opening of this road from Montreal to Granby, thus opening up a fertile and beautiful country.

Mr. Ludger Gravel, president of the Chambre de Commerce, told of the days in 1886 when he had visited Granby as a commercial traveller, and of the great strides taken since that time. He praised the enterprise of those people who dreamed of further extension to the city of Sherbrooke.

Mr. F. J. McClure, president of the South Shore Board of Trade, also addressed the meeting, reviewing the railway development in the past and predicting still more surprising results for the future.

Mr. George H. Boivin, M.P. for Shefford, who was introduced as "one of the Granby boys," also spoke eloquently, thanking the company and officials for what they had done for Granby. Mr. Boivin spoke in English and French.

DR. C. DE G. ASHLEY DEAD.

Dean of the New York University Law School for Twenty Years.

Dr. Clarence De Grand Ashley, Dean of the New York University Law School, is dead in New York. His death was caused by hemorrhages after an attack of the grippe, from which he had been suffering for two weeks.

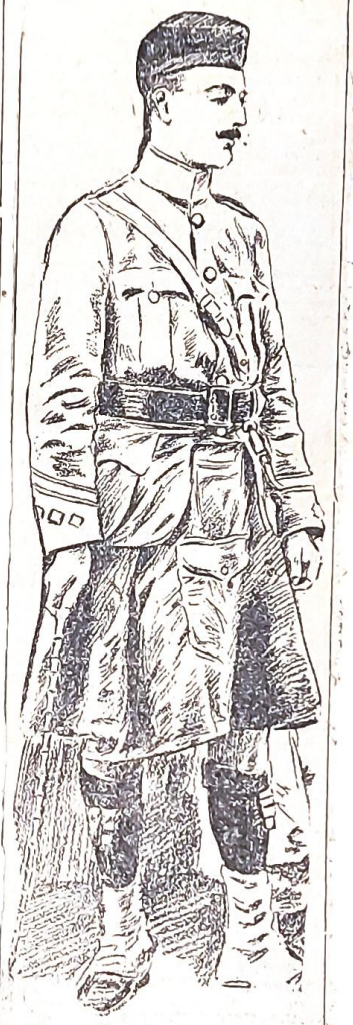
Dr. Ashley was Dean of the New York University Law School since 1896 when the Metropolis Law School, of which he was the principal founder, was united with the law department of New York University. He had also been actively engaged in the practice of law in New York for 35 years.

Dr. Ashley was a strong advocate for the continuation of night law schools, which were at one time opposed by the American Law School Association.

Dr. Ashley was born in Boston in 1851, and obtained his preparatory education for Yale University at the Phillips Andover Academy. In 1873 he was graduated from Yale, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He helped to organize and was Professor of Law at the Metropolis Law School from 1891 to 1895. He had also been a non-resident lecturer of law at Bryn Mawr College since 1890.

In his legal practice he had represented some distinguished clients and estates. Among his writings were "Cases on Contracts" and "The Law of Contracts."

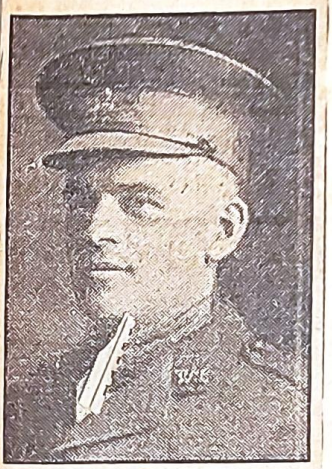
MAJOR CLARK-KENNEDY



Who received from the King today the Distinguished Service Order, awarded him early in January.

May - 1916

ON LIST OF WOUNDED



Lieut. G. P. G. Dunlop (wounded), 299 Peel street.

ON CASUALTY LIST

Major E. O. McMurtry (suffering from shock.)

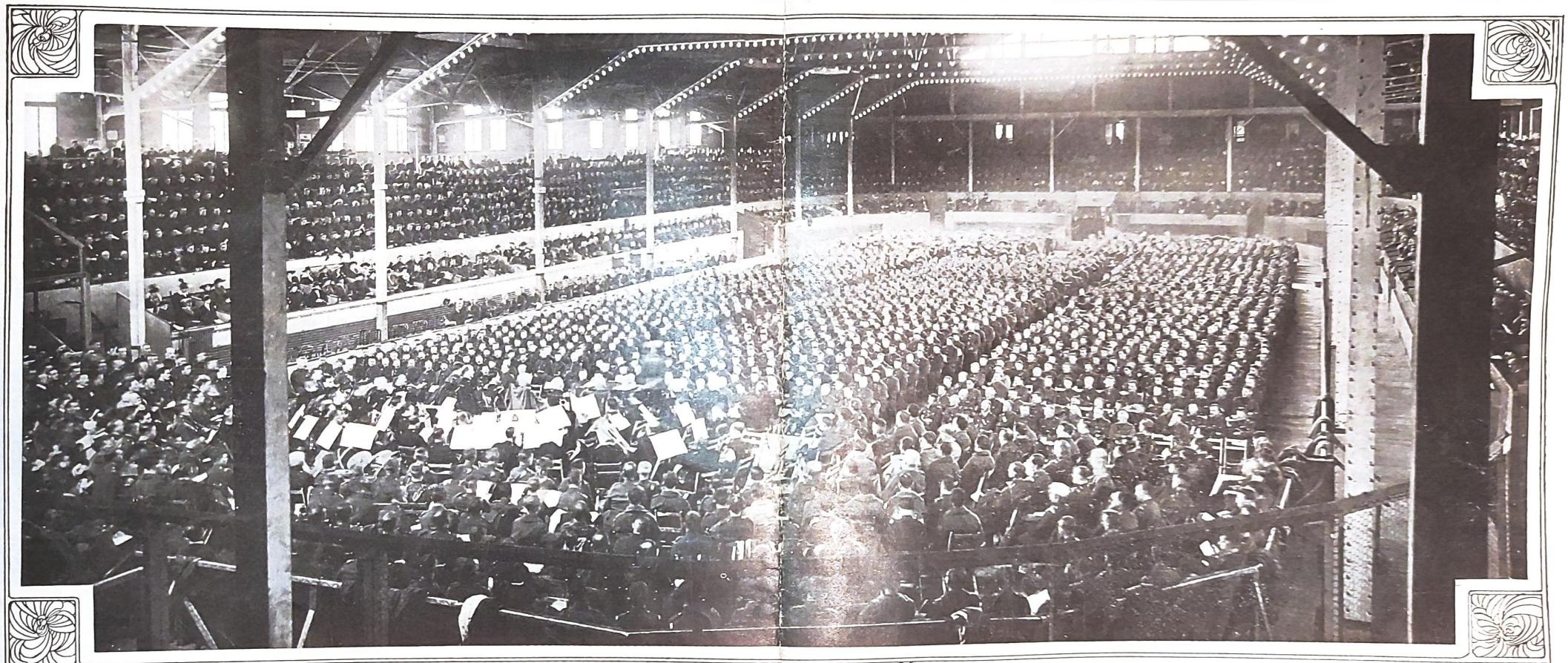
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Standard

SECTION ILLUSTRÉ

VOL. XII., No. 19. MONTREAL, CANADA, MAY 6, 1916. HEAD OFFICE: 177 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Wonderful Scene in the Montreal Arena at Historic Service Commemorating Heroism of Canada's Sons at Ypres

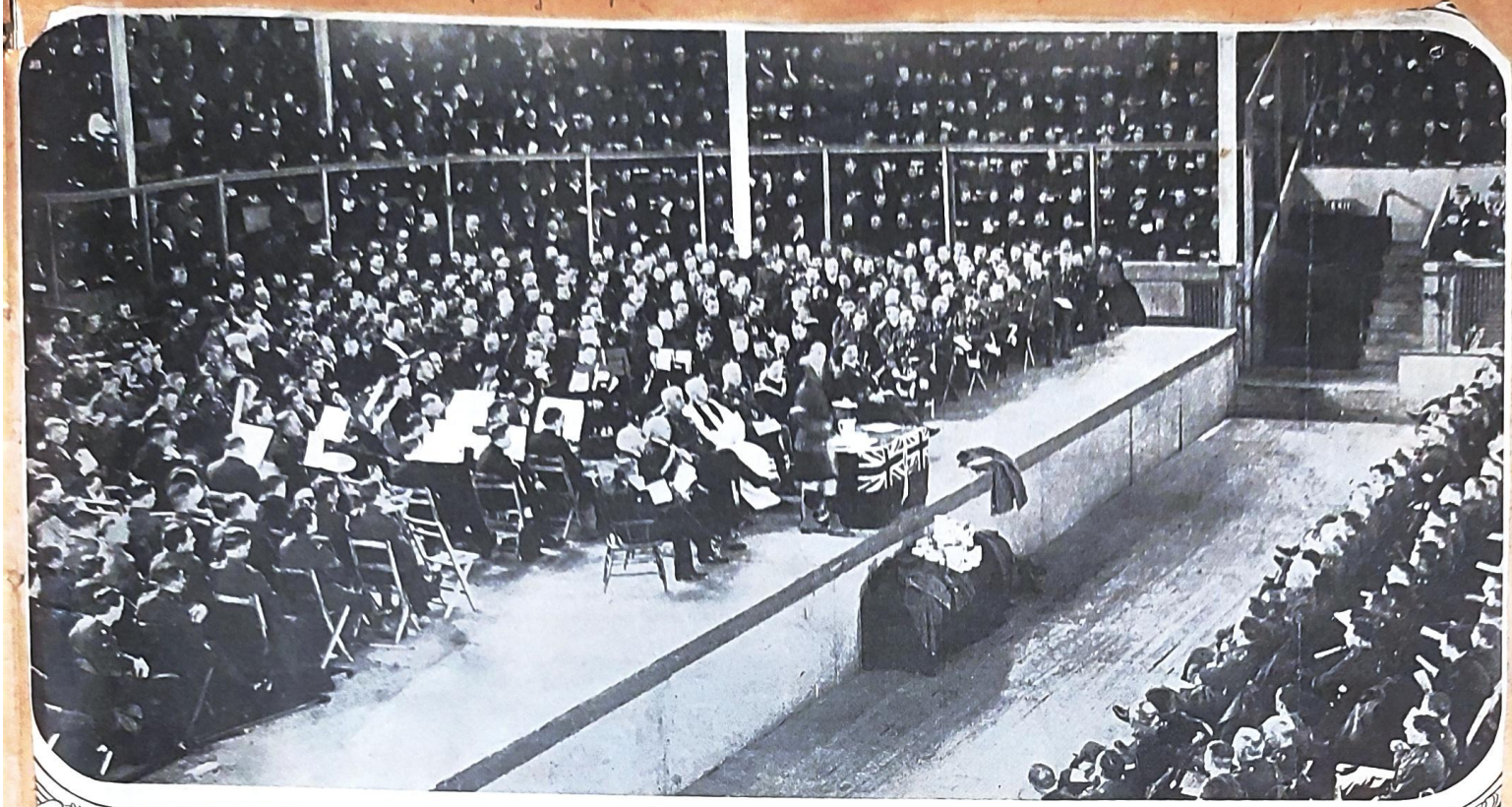


THE YPRES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.—A remarkable picture of the Arena taken during the wonderful commemorative service on St. George's Day. Five thousand home and overseas troops attended this service, as well as many of the brave fellows who helped to "save the day" for the Allies a year ago. The latter occupied seats on the platform and are therefore in the foreground of the above picture. The picture was snapped during the inspiring address of Capt. the Rev. Bruce Taylor. Bishop Farthing and Sir Sam Hughes are among those on the platform.

—Photo by Chandler.

CELEBRATION DE L'ANNIVERSAIRE D'YPRES A MONTREAL.—Remarquable photographie de l'Arena prise durant le service commémoratif à l'occasion de la St-George. Cinq mille membres de nos troupes domestiques et d'outre-mer ont assisté à cette imposante cérémonie, ainsi que nombre des braves qui ont aidé à sauver la situation des alliés, il y a un an à pareille date. Ceux-ci occupent des sièges sur la plateforme et sont en conséquence à l'avant-plan de cette illustration. La photographie fut prise durant l'impressionnant allocution du capitaine, le révérend Bruce Taylor, L'évêque Farthing et Sir Sam Hughes sont au nombre de ceux qui figurent sur la plateforme.

May - 1916 -



THE YPRES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN MONTREAL. —The crowded platform at the big commemorative service in the Arena. Here we see scores of the splendid fellows who fought so well at Ypres and Festubert.

CELEBRATION DE L'ANNIVERSAIRE D'YPRES A MONTREAL. —La plateforme ployant sous la multitude au grand service commémoratif qui eut lieu à l'Arena. On voit ici nombre de ces vaillants soldats qui ont si héroiquement combattu à Ypres.

AN UNWRITTEN PHASE OF LADY DRUMMOND'S WORK

LADY DRUMMOND.

To the Editor, Montreal Daily Star.

London, April 28

Sir, — Various articles have been written at different times on Lady Drummond's work among the Forces of Canada. One phase has not been touched upon, and that, without Lady Drummond's knowledge or permission, I would like to emphasize now. It is, in a word, the marvellous, never-failing, inspiration with which Lady Drummond thrills all those who come in contact with her—the inspiration that Life means service and the spending of one's self. Those who watch her daily work, and the patient loving manner in which it is accomplished, can bear witness to the truth of this statement.

Her method of fulfilling the task, which she has undertaken, attracts not merely cold admiration, but rather the warm devoted love of all who come within her circle.

It is right that Canada should know that from her midst has come one, who, amongst the women gathered here from diverse countries for the work of the War, is recognized as a leader of largest minded sympathies, and a lover of humanity.

It is right that Canada should know, that no soldier in the field, no sister at the outposts, has given himself or herself more wholly and without reserve, at the call of their country than Lady Drummond has done.

Only the knowledge that it is highly improbable, through stres of work, that she will ever see these lines, gives me courage to express this truth to the people of Canada, who know vaguely what she is doing for their sons, but who, at a distance, can scarcely realize with what love this work is wrought.

When other organizations in London are approached, a secretary, or under-secretary must satisfy the applicant, and only matters of importance will secure him a personal interview with the head.

Not so with Lady Drummond. What is the claim of him who waits? He needs her sympathy, her interest, her help. The door is open wide, and he is received with a smile of genuine welcome. From early morning till gathering dusk, Lady Drummond is ready, at such a claim, to lay aside more important affairs and to give her whole mind and her whole attention to him who has asked of it. He leaves her presence strong in the knowledge that here is an interest which will not fail him, and that her belief in his powers must be justfied.

To leave London—to rest awhile in the re-awakening English country—for this Lady Drummond finds no spare time. Nevertheless, I found a lad lying in a corner bed of a ward in a military hospital, paralyzed since last May, happy and proud, because of her visit, her personal visit, made particularly to him. The boy's mother, his only living relation, was in Toronto. Lady Drummond heard of the case and desired to bring the mother and son together. He had given the strength of his limbs and his youth in exchange for a bed in hospital, three thousand miles from home, and Lady Drummond took time in her leisureless life, to go to the lad and show him her gracious appreciation.

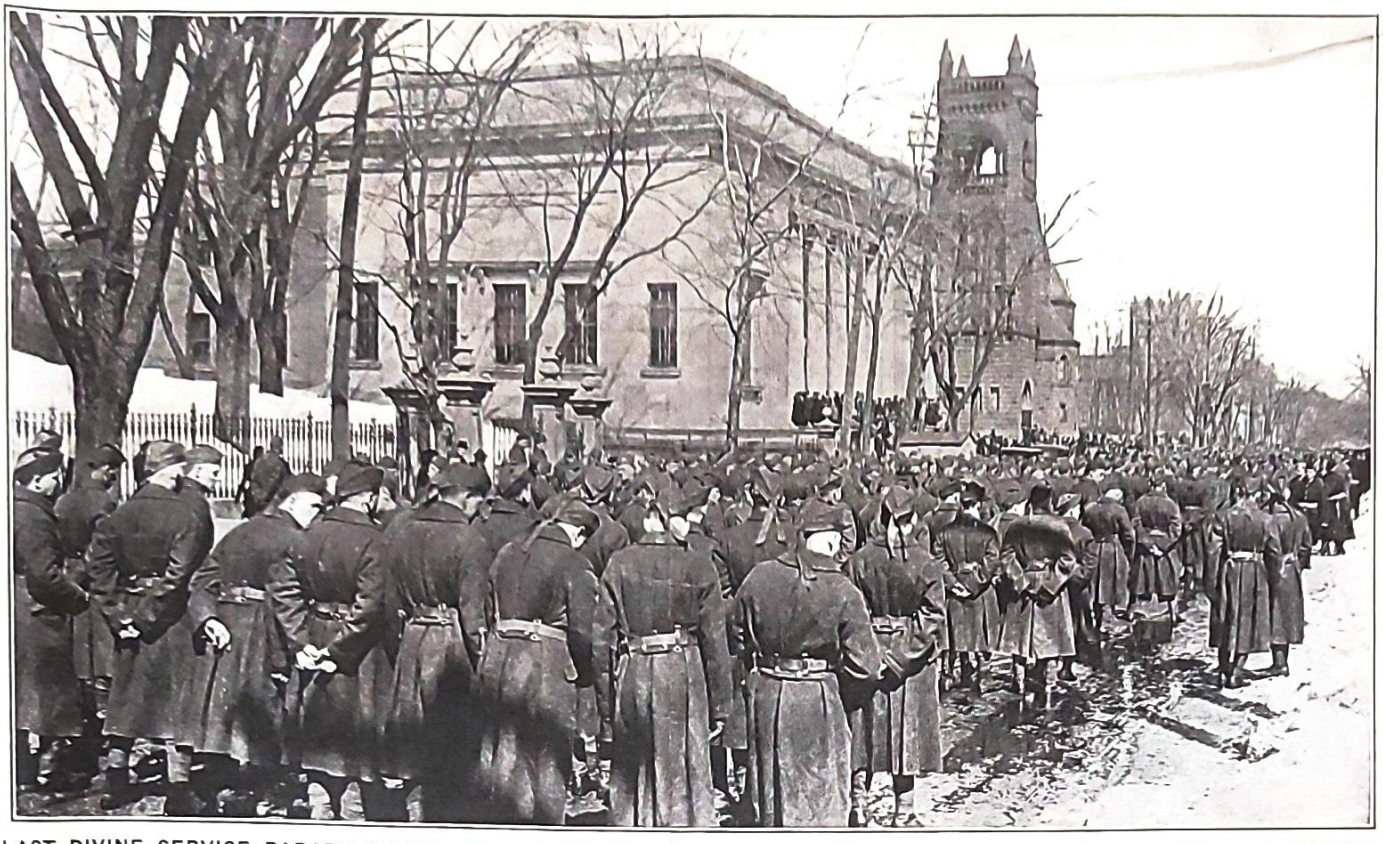
Of her means, as of herself, none ask in vain.
Her ways are ways of pleasantness.

Sometimes the line from the old Scotch paraphrase passes through my mind as I watch, with increasing love, the highest type of womanhood that Canada has sent to the Work.

"Faith, Hope and Love, but the greatest of these is Love," is what her days and her deeds express.

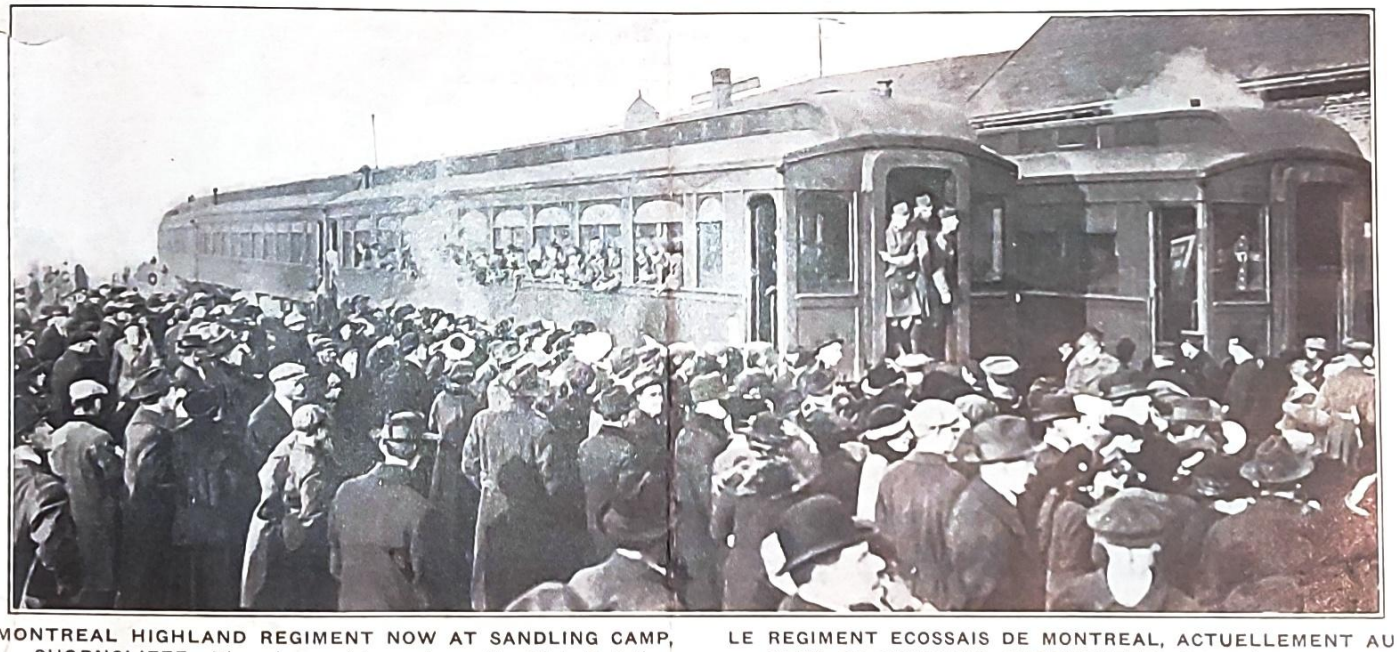
Who knows how far down the years this phase of her work will extend?

G.A.



LAST DIVINE SERVICE PARADE OF THE 73rd BATTALION IN MONTREAL.—On the Sunday before their departure for England the officers and men of the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, attended the morning service at Erskine Church. Here we see them lined up on Sherbrooke street for the return march to their barracks.

LA DERNIERE PARADE D'EGLISE DU 73ème BATAILLON A MONTREAL.—Le dimanche qui a précédé le départ des soldats et des officiers du 73ème bataillon, les Ecossais Royaux assistèrent au service religieux du matin en l'église Erskine. On les voit ici en rangs sur la rue Sherbrooke prêts à retourner à leurs casernes.



MONTREAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT NOW AT SANDLING CAMP, SHORNCLIFFE.—The above picture shows the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, leaving Montreal for the western war zone in Europe. The Battalion crossed the Atlantic on the SS. Adriatic and is now completing its training at Shorncliffe, Kent, England.

LE REGIMENT ECOSSAIS DE MONTREAL, ACTUELLEMENT AU CAMP DE SANDLING, SHORNCLIFFE.—Cette vignette représente le 73ème bataillon des Ecossais Royaux du Canada quittant Montréal pour la zone occidentale de la guerre en Europe. Le bataillon a fait la traversée de l'Atlantique sur l' "Adriatic" et termine en ce moment son entrainement à Shorncliffe, Kent,

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieut. Charles Pope, Montreal, lawyer, killed in action on May 7. He is a son of Edwin Pope, of Quebec, and has two older brothers at the front.

MONTREAL OFFICER KILLED IN IRELAND

Lt. Lucas, on Duty at Curragh, Presumably Met Death in Dublin Riots

WOUNDED YOUTH'S ARDOR

Pte. Gaudet Put On Long Trousers on Sixteenth Birthday So as to Pass Recruiting Officers

A cablegram received by Mr. Herbert Yulle conveyed the tidings of the death of his cousin, by marriage, Lieut. A. Lucas, formerly well-known in Montreal, where he had resided for several years before the war. The cablegram gave no details beyond the fact that Lieut. Lucas had been killed in Ireland, but as he was on duty at the Curragh, from whence troops were ordered to Dublin last week to quell the revolt there, the presumption is that he met his death in the course of the sanguinary fighting in the streets of the Irish capital.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Lieut. Lucas went to England and received a commission in the King Edward Horse, a corps composed of men from the various overseas dominions, most of them having had previous military experience. He was wounded in France about six months ago, and after spending about four months convalescing in England, was detailed for duty at the Curragh. In November of 1914 Lieut. Lucas was married to Miss Gale Yulle, of Montreal, she being now in Ireland.

MAJOR ERIC McMURTRY.

Major Eric Ogilvie McMurtry, whose name appeared in yesterday's noon list, is the first of the three soldier sons of S. A. McMurtry, of 29 Tower avenue, to appear on the casualty lists. The information that has been received by his parents is that he is in a London hospital, suffering from shell shock. He graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston in June, 1914. Lieut. Alexander McMurtry, a brother, who is well known as a member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and one time amateur boxing champion, went to the front, with Lieut.-Col. Creelman, at the outbreak of the war. Another brother, Lieutenant Rennie McMurtry, who went overseas with Major Cape, and is now training in England was a member of the law firm of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael.

THOUSAND UNIFORMS WAITING FOR THE AUXILIARY MEN

The officers of the McGill Contingent Canadian Officers training Corps are again going to undertake the training of the business men of the city during the ensuing four months.

They have a thousand uniforms at the headquarters, 425 Sherbrooke street west, and are ready to receive recruits from 4 p.m. till 10 p.m. each day, and on Saturday from 2:30 p.m. till 10 p.m.

The first parade of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion will take place on Thursday, May 25 at 7:45 p.m. on the McGill Campus.

Every man who is under forty-five years of age and physically fit can take this course—he is only asked to sign on for four months training, with no obligation after. It costs him nothing except his time, and for this he gets physical training, and learns company drill, musketry exercises, bayonet fighting, signalling and field manoeuvres.

The drill nights will be Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7:45 p.m. till 10 p.m. and on alternate Saturday afternoons from 2:45 p.m. till 5 p.m.

Last year the C. O. T. C. made a thousand good men better men because it gave them knowledge of value in defending their homes in case of trouble. They are willing to do the same again.

Lieut.-Col. R. Starke will command the battalion, the drills will be on the McGill Campus, and the offices are are now open for recruits.

RECRUITING FOR NEW AUXILIARY BEGINS MONDAY

Four Months Military Training for Business Men During Summer Will Again Be Given on McGill Campus

The McGill C.O.T.C. Auxiliary Battalion will commence recruiting on Monday, May 15, and its first parade will be held on Thursday May 25. In the ten days that will elapse between the opening of the headquarters of the battalion at 425 Sherbrooke street west for the signing on of recruits, and their first public appearance on the Campus of McGill University, it is confidently hoped that 1,000 of the business men of Montreal will have joined for four months rapid training.

It is a big task to undertake, the recruiting of 1,000 men in a matter of ten days—but it was done just a year ago and the officers who are once more giving their time and knowledge to the instruction of a second auxiliary battalion see no reason why it should not be done again.

It is certain that every man who took the course last summer, would recommend his friend and neighbor to go in for it—the interesting military drill, the healthy physical exercises, and the evening marches and manoeuvres over the mountain. But all of those who drilled last year cannot so raise their voices, for nearly 50 per cent of them got so thoroughly imbued with the military spirit, they found soldiering so much more interesting than they thought, and the drudgery of learning to be a soldier so infinitismal, that as soon as the auxiliary battalion concluded its course, or even before, they enlisted in some overseas battalion, and are now valiantly doing their duty in the trenches, putting to practical test the knowledge they learnt under the able guidance of Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, the commanding officer of the C. O. T. C.; Major A. A. Magee, now the popular commanding officer of the 148th Battalion for overseas service; Major S. W. McKergow, now training the Overseas Universities Company; Major A. S. Eve, who is going over with the 148th as second in command, and the splendid lot of senior and junior officers, who got their training in the C. O. T. C., and are also going over with Lieut.-Col. Magee.

GAIN PROMOTION.

The great majority of those men who trained so steadily are occupying good non-commissioned officers' positions, and four or five of them have already gained their commissions on active service—in itself a tribute to the excellence of the training that was given.

There are others who have not been able to go overseas for one reason of another, and there is no doubt that the great majority of these will once more be found in the ranks of the auxiliary battalion, and will help it to maintain the reputation it gained last summer as one of the smartest infantry battalions in all the Dominion. The famous night marches the soldiers did to Blue Bonnets and other places when they beat all records for time and steadiness, are still talked of among the militia officers who accompanied the force.

The fact that Col. Starke will command the Auxiliary Battalion once more will in itself ensure its success, for the commanding officer of the 12th Infantry Brigade is a keen soldier of long experience, who may be trusted to map out a course of training which will give the battalion the maximum amount of training consistent with the time at its disposal.

The auxiliary will not have the services of its old senior major this year—the man who could work out a scheme as easy as rolling off a log, and fit in every detail without a hitch; for he is busily engaged in training his own battalion for sterner work. But his interest will always be with the Auxiliary Battalion, and his high opinion of the work the men are capable of doing will be an inspiration to every man who joins. But the members will have Major C. D. Harrington as second in command; an officer who has taken the keenest interest in the work of the C. O. T. C., and who is popular among all ranks. And they will also have Capt. J. C. Simpson, once more capably and indefatigably filling the role of adjutant.

Capt. Simpson is a wonderful organizer—those who remember how on the first parade night of the first auxiliary he got over 800 men all in their proper companies and platoons drilling within five minutes of the sounding of the Assembly, will all vouch for this—and the fact that he will again have charge of the organisation this year will ensure its smooth working. Who the captains of the four companies are going to be or who will be the lieutenants in command of platoons has not yet been decided, but there will be one or two familiar faces among them, although they will not be in the same position as before.

THE NON-COMS.

As to the non-commissioned officers, the C. O. T. C. has been training them for the past six weeks — they have just had their examinations, and there is a splendid body of men to select from—men who understand their drill thoroughly, and more particularly are able to explain to the rawest recruit the why and wherefore of every movement, whether it be a simple forming fours, "at the halt on the left form platoon," or any other more complicated movement. This was the secret of the success of the premier auxiliary battalion—every movement was explained beforehand by the officers, and as the battalion was largely made up of business men, they readily grasped the movements and were able to carry them out intelligently. The same course will be taken this year.

There will be drill on the McGill Campus every Tuesday and Thursday evening, commencing at 7:45, and on every alternative Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2:45. There will be a bugle band of twenty-four bugles and several drummers, as well as a fife and drum band, and one of the features of the training will be the physical exercises, which were the most popular feature of last summer's training. These will again be conducted by Sergt.-Major Smith, who will act in the capacity of battalion sergeant-major, in the place of B. M. S. Werry who is now on the instructional cadre and will probably spend the summer training overseas troops at Valcartier.

There will be instruction in squad, company, and battalion drill, in tactical manoeuvres, in musketry, in bayonet fighting, in scouting and in signalling; in fact, the whole duties of an infantry battalion will be taught the men during the four months training.

HISTORY OF UNIT.

The idea of forming an auxiliary battalion originated just twelve months ago, when after the Niagara camp of the C. O. T. C. the officers got together and determined to do something towards training the general public in home defence after the McGill regiment had broken up through the students leaving for vacation. They got permission to use the uniforms of the regiment, had them all cleaned, and put in order, got in a lot of new stock, and invited men of military age to undertake a four months rapid training without any further obligation as to future service. The result is known to history and so successful was it that similar battalions were started in Vancouver, Edmonton and Princeton, B.C., while a large number of U. S. militia officers visited the Campus in parties and watched the battalion at its work. The battalion was inspected by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and by Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson and other high officers, and altogether had a brilliant career. In many cases the whole staff of a big concern joined, and employers encouraged their clerks and other workers to take the course, giving them facilities for so doing

To join the Auxiliary Battalion does not cost a man one cent, his full equipment is provided for him, and made to fit him, and all he has to do is to take reasonable care of it—and clean his buttons.

HIGH COMMENDATION.

Col. Magee, of the 148th, strongly recommends the course to the men of Montreal who cannot go overseas.

Recruits for the Auxiliary Battalion should give in their names at the headquarters of the C. O. T. C. at 425 Sherbrooke street west, on May 15, between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. when they will be allotted to their squads or companies and undergo the medical inspection as to their physical fitness.

17

McR... PO... N...

Lieut. Col... General Sta... E. W. Wilso... authorisation... Militia to ra... ...en to be kn... seas Battali...

This batta... ed under the... toria Rifles. ... and will go a... —it will not ... inforce other... active service... bably be the... raised, as it ... icy of only s... will soon be ...

Lieut.-Col. ... manding of... Rifles, and ...

...RE JOINING ... AUXILIARY

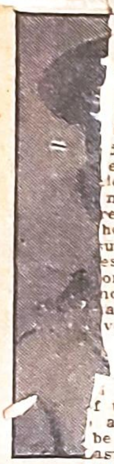
...irst Two Days ... Than Last ...ear

...E ALL NIGHT

...e Outlined for Com-...on — Duke Inspects ... Battalions Today, ...al Units Tomorrow

...e inclement weather of ... days the campaign to ... men for the McGill ...hich opened on Monday, ...n and the results of the ...ys were even better than ... two days last year. On ... men were passed by the ...iminers, on Tuesday 53 ...ed, and all day yester-...iminers were kept busy. ...icers are optimistic and ...d that the full thousand ...e in uniform for the first ...ich will be held on May ... majority of those passed ...e, as last year, business hours for drill being par-...uited to their hours. ...esting programme is being ...or the coming season. ...noeuvres will be held on ...ain, the unit leaving at ...vening, and not returning ... o'clock next morning. ...k will be done under ...tions, and the dis-... be most rigid so that at ...f the four months the men ... a good military training. ... be improved greatly physi-...ast year's experiment was ...alified success eliciting from many military men in ...ted States as well as the ...n military authorities, and it ...cipated that this year it will ...ven a greater success.

...e officers wish to emphasize the ...nat there is absolutely no com-...sion and that no recruiting agent officer either directly or indirect-... will be allowed to influence the ...n in the Auxiliary Battalion to ...list for overseas service. The ...ne was true last year, and so po-...lar did the training prove to be ...at at the end of the season when ...e battalion had to be disbanded. ...e officers offered to continue class-... and drill for 250 in connection ...th the McGill C.O.T.C., and over ... expressed their willingness to ...ntinue the training. Many of the ...en who did follow the training ...rough the winter months have ...en given commissions.



Lieut.-Col.

ON CASUALTY LIST

Lieut. A. A. Wanklyn (killed in action).

Capt...

Lieu...

26 May 1916 — Gazette

MONTREAL, FRIDAY

BATTALION BORN ON M'GILL CAMPUS

C.O.T.C. Auxiliary Sprang Into Existence Within Five Minutes Last Night

MADE EXCELLENT START

Regiment Started Out 650 Strong and 50 Recruits Were Secured—Physical Training Included Shadow Boxing

The birth of a new regiment was witnessed last night on the McGill Campus, when the C.O.T.C. Auxiliary sprang into existence. They literally sprang, the transformation of a crowd of 600 young men from a disorganized mass into the ranks of a regular battalion being accomplished at the double. It took exactly three minutes to do this, and within five minutes from the bugle sounding the "Fall In," the company commanders reported "All present and correct, sir" to the adjutant.

There was an element of the dramatic in the manner in which this was accomplished, although, like all such evolutions, it was the result of long and careful preliminary work by Lt.-Col. Starke, his officers and instructors.

All the recruits, most of them in mufti, were ranged along the front of the grandstand, apparently in a confused mass. Really each man was opposite the company he was to be attached to, and each was furnished with a diagram showing exactly where in that company his squad was located, while he knew his number in the squad.

Early in the evening the markers from the C.O.T.C. arrived, and took position for each of the four companies. Then the 110 instructors, also from the C.O.T.C., fell in, and were given orders by Capt. and Adjutant J. C. Simpson exactly what to do. The instructors then took post, each in line in his own company, so as to form a skeleton battalion.

Capt. Simpson gave the order "Double, Fall In" to the recruits and they all made a run for it, finding their instructors and taking positions with surprising rapidity. Within a minute or two the confusion was all over, and the men were all lined up in their proper squads. The instructors called the rolls, reported to the company officers, and a couple of minutes later the reports were made to Capt. Simpson that the battalion was ready for work, which fact was duly transmitted to the commandant, Lt.-Col. Robert Starke.

Without losing a moment, each company was ordered to its private parade, and the instructors started the work of putting the men through the initial stages of recruit drill, teaching them their turnings, how to stand properly, how to salute, how to number off and form fours, and the other fundamental details of military work.

LIKED PHYSICAL TRAINING.

This went on for half an hour, the recruits showing quick appreciation of the orders and getting along well with the work. Then came fifteen minutes of physical training, the battalion being moved to open formation, massed on the centre, where the physical instructor, Battalion Sergt.-Major G. P. Smith, mounted the stand and put the men through the initial stages of the new physical drill. This was very much the same as that practiced last year, except that it included a good deal of shadow boxing, and was evidently enjoyed by the men.

At the conclusion of this work, a ten minute respite was given, after which recruit drill was resumed for the second period.

At the conclusion of the drill, Lt.-Col. Starke called the officers to the front and highly complimented them, the drill instructors and the recruits on the excellent work done for their first drill. This ended the work, and the order to dismiss was given.

MAKE-UP OF BATTALION.

The officers of the new battalion are as follows:

Commandant, Lt.-Col. Robert Starke.

Second in command, Major C. D. Harrington.

Adjutant, Capt. J. C. Simpson.

Asst. Adjutant, Lieut. H. W. P. Aylmer.

Company officers—A Co., Capt. E. M. McDougall; B Co., Capt. B. H. Porteous; C Co., Capt. J. S. Costigan; D Co., Capt. W. W. Robinson.

A signalling company has been formed under Lieut. G. D. Thompson, a scout company under Lieut. R. J. deB. Payne, and a section of musketry instructors under Lieut. E. S. Gallop. All these were hard at work at the south end of the campus, while the recruit drill was going on, closing up ranks for the physical training.

The Auxiliary Battalion will drill every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and alternate Saturday afternoons. The first three weeks will be spent in squad drill and physical training work. Then the battalion will be regularly organized into platoons and companies, and company and battalion drill will be started. Later on field manoeuvres will figure largely in the training, as was done last year.

During the evening nearly fifty recruits were taken on, but a number more are required to complete the battalion. Recruits should apply at 425 Sherbrooke street, the C.O.T.C. headquarters, and officers will be on duty there every afternoon from 5 to 7 and from 7.30 to 10 to receive applications.

Lt.-Col. Starke said at the conclusion of the parade that he was more than pleased with the excellent showing made for the first night, and that he was confident the battalion would be up to the full thousand within a week.

M.O. Star 1 June '16

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS

Capt. Patterson Lindsay Hall, of the 24th Battalion, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is the second son of the late P. P. Hall and of Mrs. Hall, of 494 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount. He was educated at the High Schools of Quebec and Montreal, and was a member of the staff of the National Trust Company when he joined the 24th. He has been at the front since last September and has two brothers on active service. Capt. S. D. Hall, with the 77th Battalion, Ottawa, and Lieut. E. V. Hall with the 87th Grenadier Guards, now at Bramshott Camp.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916

McGILL SOCIETY HELPS ACTIVELY MILITARY UNITS

The McGill Graduates' Society has been very active in assisting military units connected with the university. At the annual meeting yesterday, held in the Civil Engineers' Club rooms on Mansfield street, very satisfactory reports were read. It was decided to inaugurate a fund to assist in recruiting the 6th Battery Siege Artillery (McGill), which is commanded by Major Tait, a graduate of the university. A very large number of graduates and members of the society have gone, or are preparing to go, to the front. The financial statement was very satisfactory.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Prof. C. W. Colby; vice-president, Prof. C. H. McLeod; E. E. Howard and Captain Sise, adjutant of the 148th Battalion; treasurer, A. R. Howell; secretary, W. W. Robinson; resident councillors, C. H. Gould, H. Y. Russell, Dr. Ernest Stewart, Dr. A. A. Robertson, George R. MacLeod and E. M. McDougall; non-resident councillors, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Knowlton; the Rev. H. M. Tory, Edmonton; A. H. U. Colquhoun, Toronto; A. E. Childs, Boston; the Hon. W. S. Stewart, Charlottetown, and the Hon. John G. Saxe, New York.

PROF. C. COLBY PRESIDENT

Elected Head of McGill Graduate Society

At the annual meeting of the McGill Graduates' Society held last night in the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers' club rooms on Mansfield St., it was announced that during the past year the society had been active in assisting the various McGill units that have gone overseas as also the 148th Battalion, which is affiliated with the McGill C.O.T.C. The work of the society has been seriously handicapped by the number of its members who have gone overseas, but, nevertheless, the society is bent upon doing its utmost and anticipates an active and useful year.

Reports were submitted on the activities of the various faculties of the University and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Prof. C. W. Colby; vice-presidents, Prof. C. H. McLeod, Mr. E. E. Howard and Captain Sise, adjutant of the 148th Battalion; treasurer, Mr. A. R. Howell; secretary, Mr. W. W. Robinson.

Resident councillors—Mr. C. H. Gould, Mr. H. Y. Russell, Dr. Ernest Stewart, Dr. A. A. Robertson, Mr. George R. MacLeod and Mr. E. M. McDougall.

Non-resident councillors—Hon. W. W. Lynch, Knowlton; Rev. H. M. Tory, Edmonton; Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Toronto; Mr. A. E. Childs, Boston; Hon. W. S. Stewart, Charlottetown, and Hon. John G. Saxe, New York.

SENDING MAIL TO TROOPS

Correct Mode of Address for Men at Front

The following correct method of addressing troops has been issued by Dr. R. M. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general. In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery, it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

(a) Regimental number.
(b) Rank.
(c) Name.
(d) Squadron, battery or company.
(e) Battalion, regiment (or other unit), staff appointment or department.
(f) Canadian Contingent.
(g) British Expeditionary Force.
(h) Army Post Office, London, England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

McROBIE GIVEN POWER TO RAISE NEW BATTALION

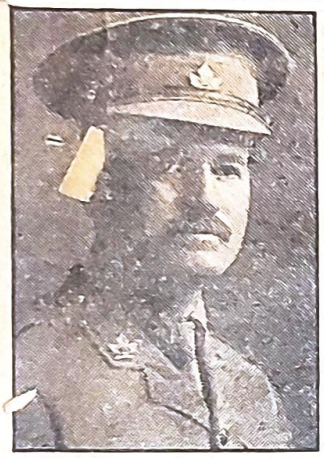
Lieut. Col. Fred. M. McRoble, General Staff Officer to Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, this morning received authorisation from the Minister of Militia to raise an overseas Battalion to be known as the 244th Overseas Battalion.

This battalion, which will be raised under the auspices of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, will be a complete unit and will go across to France as such—it will not be used as drafts to reinforce other battalions already on active service. In fact it will probably be the last battalion to be so raised, as it is stated the new policy of only sending drafts in future will soon be announced officially.

Lieut.-Col. McRoble is the commanding officer of the Victoria Rifles, and he will take over with him quite a number of the officers who are already with that unit.

Major Arthur Chipman, chief Inspector of Munitions for the Government in Montreal, will go as second in command of the battalion, while it is probable that Capt. H. W. Pillow, of the British American Bank Note Co., will go in the capacity of adjutant. The full list of officers will be named in a day or two, as Col. McRoble is coming back from Valcartier Camp tonight to start in on his organization.

This will be the third complete battalion that the Victoria Rifles have supplied—the 24th, and the 60th being the two previous ones and both are now valiantly fighting in Flanders. There were also a large number of Victoria Rifles men in the first contingent in the 14th Battalion, as well as in other units that have gone overseas.



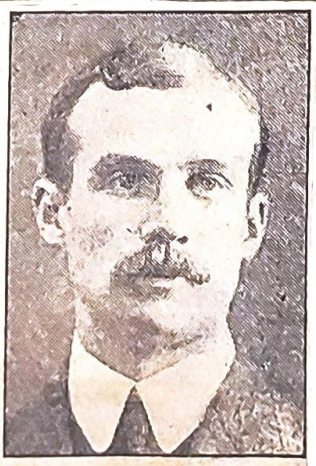
Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M. P., Died of Wounds.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Buller, O. C., Princes Patricias, Killed Outright.

Capt. Melville Greenshields, Killed in Action.

Major A. H. Gault, of the Princess Patricias, Wounded Again.

Lieut. H. Hingston, Wounded.



Capt. Percy Molson, Reported Wounded.

LOCAL FORCES BADLY HIT; 30 OFFICERS NAMED

Six Killed in Action—Private Cables Add to Official List—Baker, Greenshields, Vessey, Whitehead and Macfarlane Gone

Six Montreal officers are included in the heavy list of those killed in action on Saturday, while the list of wounded and missing officers who are closely connected with the city brings the total up to thirty-one officers. Several of these are mentioned in the official casualty list, but there are others who have not yet been officially notified, although private cables have been received giving notification of their death.

The officers who are killed are:

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Baker, M.P.
Capt. John Vessey, (private cable.)
Capt. Melville Greenshields, (private cable.)
Capt. E. A. Whitehead.
Lieut. E. M. Grondin.
Lieut. B. C. Macfarlane, (private cable.)

The wounded Montreal officers are:

Major A. Hamilton Gault.
Major S. L. Jones.
Major S. A. Coristine.
Major A. T. Powell.
Capt. G. H. Blackader.
Capt. Percy Molson, (private cable.)
Lieut. R. D. N. McLean.
Lieut. V. G. Rexford.
Lieut R. Worrall.
Lieut. T. Evans.
Lieut. W. E. Beaton.
Lieut. C. B. Price.
Lieut. C. L. O'Brien.
Lieut. R. D. Torrance.
Lieut. W R. Lugar.
Lieut. F. Owen.
Lieut. F. Molson.
Lieut. F. N. MacDougall
Lieut. S. C. Miller.

Wounded and suffering from shell shock:

Lieut. R. G. Marion.

Wounded but on duty:

Lieut. R. G. Mackenzie.
Lieut. J. McKenna.
Lieut. R. A. Pelletier.

Missing, believed wounded:

Lieut. A. F. Major.

CAPT. GREENSHIELDS.

Capt. Melville Greenshields, is the son of J. N. Greenshields, K. C., and brother of Lieut. C. G. Greenshields, of the 24th Battalion who is at present home on leave after being wounded. Capt. Greenshields has been on active service since the first contingent went to Flanders, and was wounded at Langemarck, but quickly recovered and rejoined his battalion, which was a Montreal unit and which covered itself with glory in the earlier fighting of the war. Capt. Melville Greenshield was the senior member of the firm of Greenshields & Co, stock brokers, and was about thirty years of age.

CAPT. VESSEY.

Capt. John Vessey who was secretary to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal is reported to have been killed in action on Saturday, Sir Frederick having received a cable to that effect. Capt. Vessey's relatives live at Barrie, Ont., but he was well-known in Montreal.

He took a keen interest in military affairs and was connected with the Westmount Rifles, afterwards joining an overseas battalion as a lieutenant obtaining his captaincy in England. At Shorncliffe he created a record in his examinations scoring 598 marks out of a possible in his first exams. He was regarded in the bank as one of the most able young men in the city, his grasp of business, financial, monetary and economic conditions being quite remarkable for one of his years.

LIEUT. MACFARLANE.

Lieutenant Bert (B. C.) Macfarlane reported by private cable killed was one of the best known and most popular young men in Montreal although he originally came from Blessington, Ont., where his family resides.

He was a chartered accountant and joined the Grenadier Guards in 1994 acquiring the rank of Captain under Lieut. Cooper.

He joined a local Battalion as a Lieutenant attached to Captain Ralston's Company and was married to Miss Hodge of Westmount shortly before the regiment went to the front.

CAPT. P. MOLSON.

Private advices have been received that Capt. Percy Molson has also been wounded, having received serious injuries to the face.

Molson is one of the best known athletes in Canada and represented the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association with great credit at various International Championship meets.

He was very prominent in rugby football also, and for some years was one of the Committee of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. He and Phil Mackenzie, another great rugby player, were amongst the first to volunteer as officers for the McGill Universities Companies.

He was manager in Montreal of the National Trust Company.

LIEUT REXFORD.

Lieut. V. G. Rexford is a younger brother of Lieut.-Col. I. P. Rexford, officer commanding the 87th Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

MAJ. CORISTINE.

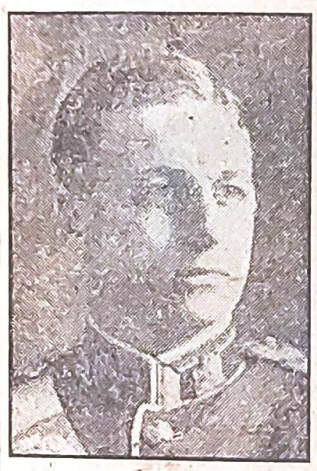
Maj. F. B. Coristine, who is reported as wounded, is vice-president of the firm of J. Coristine & Co., St Paul Street. He was on the reserve of officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders before the war, having graduated at Kingston, and when he left with the second contingent he had the rank of Major. Major Coristine lives at Westmount.

CAPT. BLACKADER.

Capt. G. H. Blackader, also reported as wounded, is the son of Dr A. G. Blackader, of Mountain street He is a member of the firm of Barrott, Blackader and Webster, builders and contractors, and among other things built the Bank of British North America. He was an officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and had command of a company in a Montreal battalion that went with the second contingent.

LIEUT. MARION.

Lieut. Rene G. Marion was formerly a sergeant in the 65th Regiment. He enlisted in a local battalion, and after going to the front was promoted from the rank of sergeant-major to lieutenant.



Lieut. F. S. Molson Wounded.

KITCHENER

(By Alex. Gray.)

Almost on the anniversary of the entry of the Roberts-Kitchener forces into Pretoria; but a week over the anniversary of the Peace of Vereeniging—which he dictated—"K. of K." went to immortality.

He is greater than he was—the tragedy of his death hardly could have been staged so fittingly dramatic.

Ther was only one "K." There can be no more. He stood alone; it is the Empires who mourn. A sister survives him — a brother, also of the Army, preceded him. An elder brother, a famous soldier, and a nephew survive him. Other than those he had neither kith nor kin. Those who knew him best revere him most. Botha and Smuts, who contested the terms at Vereeniging, heroic Afrikanders who have valiantly fought under "K." in German Southwest Africa and German East Africa, understood that he had super-manhood. His plighted word was inviolable. Efficiency was his standard of worth. Organization was his forte. Schwab, of Bethlehem—probably the world's greatest Steel Maker—upon returning from an interview with "K.," accurately described the late War Secretary as a man qualified to wear the diadem pertaining to the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation. To have held Egypt and shared the honors there with Cromer; then to have ruled India, and so as to win the loyalty of the people whose prosperity he effected; finally to have mustered and equipped an army numerically beyond the wildest dreams of friendly and anxious nations — surely "K." was ready to die saluting the flag on the quarter-deck of the Hampshire, while the seas broke over her shattered hull and the bluejackets "carried on," the north wind piping them to their stations in eternity. "K.," Hood and Arbuthnot, within a week died as Britons would—"theirs not to reason why."

"K." was masterfully methodical. If he thought a thing could be done in a given time, he exacted its accomplishment sooner. The reserve he manifested when he declared that this would be a three-year war—although he had been out of touch with War Office arrangements—indicated how thoroughly he gauged the enemy and how fully he appreciated the task confronting the Allies. His critics had charged him with incapacity for strategy in the field, and with having slight regard for losses in frontal attacks. When they could not impair his reputation as a soldier intrusted with the stupendous responsibilities of creating an army of millions and seeing to it that those millions never fought on an "empty stomach," nor lacked munitions, they clamored for his removal to France or to the Near East, where his knowledge of Oriental languages and peoples it was speciously urged, would make his services more valuable. Business capacity, a rare diplomacy for which he was noted, and military attainments admirably enabling him to direct the fighting forces from the best possible point of vantage, were to be set aside, had those critics prevailed, and "K." was to be consigned to active service, for which those critics alleged in the first instance he was least fitted.

Much of what certain London journalists now speak of as "the strange loneliness" of "K.," was inflicted upon him. He was not of the "Drawing Room" set. Nor was he the pliant instrument of editorial jingoes, who pursued him with their wrath. Deep-rooted in "K." was a sense of duty, combined with a genius for military organization as well as a knowledge of human nature. Those who could lead forces in the field had his confidence and support. Sentimentality and "Dowager" influence did not enter into his manual. Making war and peace was his profession—if he erred in detail it was because he was overburdened.

Those only who have been in touch with "K.," who had the opportunity to comprehend him, adequately can estimate his character and achievements. Aversion for shirkers, insistence upon performance and hatred of dilettantist soldiers, brought him influential censure; but "K." won the esteem of his opponents, excepting those whose personal purposes he frustrated. Unconscious compliments are paid to him by a section of the press in which it is intimated that his work as a soldier was "finished" and that he had become more of a diplomat. "K.'s" diplomacy was not of recent origin, however. He could conciliate with the same skill as he dominated; for he "played the game."

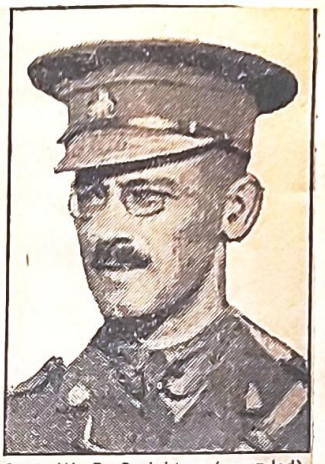
"Strange loneliness," as the Northcliffe chief organ puts it, is "K.'s,, distinction. He stood apart, and yet he was the most important factor throughout twenty-two months of crisis. His personality remains as an inspiration for all who will not confuse "loneliness" with singleness of lofty patriotism—concentrated loyalty.

Kitchener was our military Moses! It matters not where he is buried. His principles are indelibly inscribed upon the tablets of our history.

Capt. J. O. Hastings (wounded).

Capt. R. S. Skinner (wounded.)

Major S. B. Coristine (wounded).



Capt. W. R. Creighton (wounded).

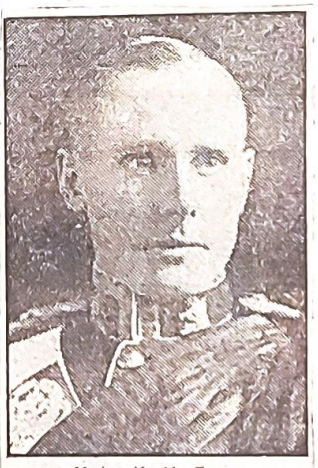
Capt. J. B. Donnelly (wounded).

HONORS FOR 73 CANADIANS FOR GREAT BRAVERY

Maj. K. M. Perry Given D.S.O. For Bravery on Several Occasions Until Wounded

SEVERAL MONTREALERS

Lieut. Phil Mackenzie and Dr. Fred Tees, Given Military Crosses for Gallantry, Are Also Included



Major K. M. Perry.

Major Kenneth Moikle Perry, Infantry (Montreal), "for conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when he commanded two of the first lines in an attack. He led his men with great dash through a heavy barrage fire to the enemy's front line, until he was himself wounded in the leg and back, and compelled to retire."

WON MILITARY CROSS

Lieut. Phil Mackenzie Earned Decoration in Action

Private advices received in the city yesterday stated that Lieut. Phil. Mackenzie, who went to the front with the first Princess Patricias' reinforcement company, had been awarded the Military Cross for gallant conduct in action. Lieut. Mackenzie is best known here as a Rugby football player. Years ago he was one of the best men with the famous Britannias, and later joined the M.A.A.A., becoming president of their football club. A good all-round athlete, he was well known in many branches of sport. He enlisted immediately on the declaration of war and for a time was on guard duty with the Composites. Later he was given a commission with the First Universities Company for the Princess Patricias. No intimation has yet reached here regarding the particular service for which he was awarded the Military Cross.

Canadian Boys Who Have Given Up Brilliant College Careers to Champion Humanity's Cause on Battlefields of Europe

TAKEN TO ENGLAND ON THE WORLD'S BIGGEST TROOPSHIP.—Major McKergow (recruiting officer) and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Universities' Company (reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.) This unit reached England last week on the SS. Olympic, and is now at Shorncliffe. Its ranks are filled with University undergraduates in Medicine, Arts and Science, and with students from many of the theological colleges of Canada. It left Montreal (where it was mobilized) on March 30, for Halifax en route to England; it reached England last week. The Olympic, Adriatic, Baltic and Empress of Britain carried 15,000 officers and men across the water. The Olympic itself had nearly 6,000 troops on board, and the Empress of Britain nearly 4,000.

—Photo by Union Photo Company.

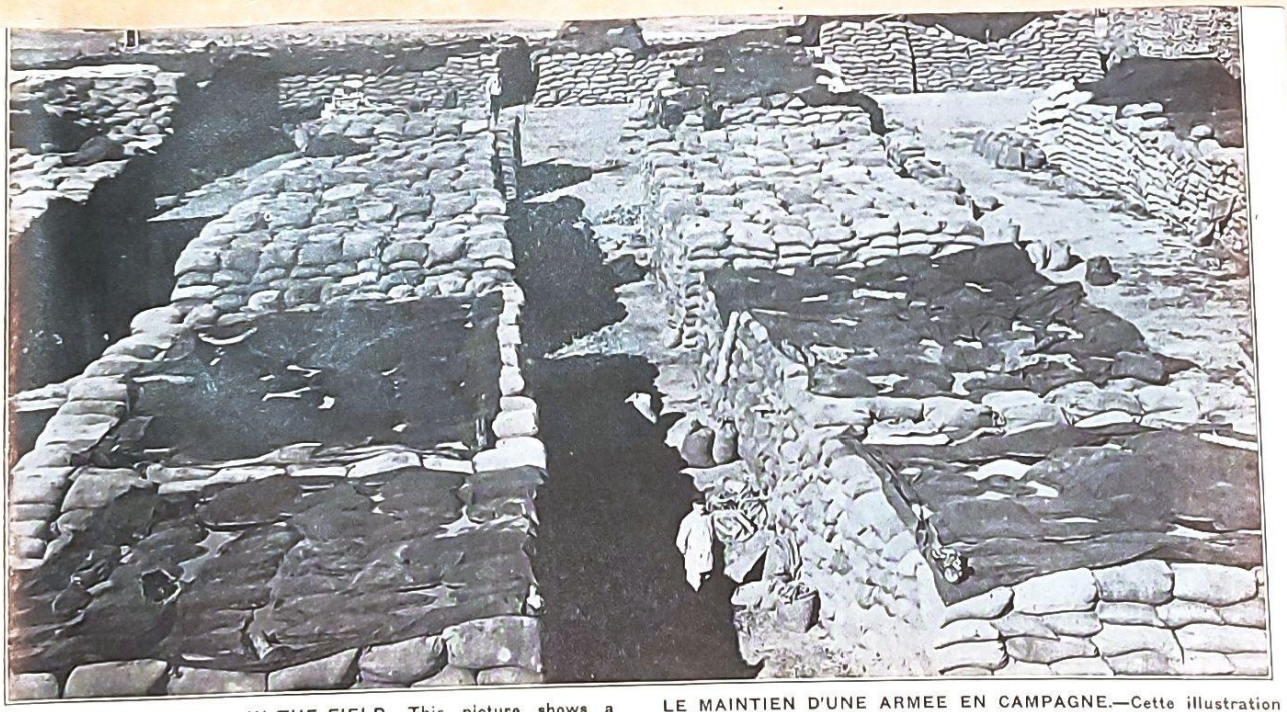
EMMENES EN ANGLETERRE SUR LE PLUS GROS TRANSPORT DU MONDE.—Le Major McKergow (officier recruteur), les officiers, les sous-officiers et les soldats de la 5ème compagnie universitaire (envoyés pour renforcer l'infanterie légère candienne de la Princesse Patricia). Cette unité est arrivée en Angleterre la semaine dernière à bord de l'Olympic, et est actuellement à Shorncliffe. Elle se compose de sous-gradués universitaires des facultés de médecine, des arts et des sciences, ainsi que d'étudiants des différents collèges théologiques du Canada. Elle partit de Montréal (où elle fut mobilisée) le 30 mars pour Halifax; de là elle traversa en Angleterre, où elle arriva la semaine dernière. L'Olympic, l'Adriatic, le Baltic et l'Empress of Britain, transportèrent 15,000 officiers et soldats de l'autre côté de l'océan. L'Olympic avait à lui seul près de 6,000 hommes de troupes à son bord, et l'Empress of Britain, près de 4,000.

73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, Photographed on Canadian Soil fo

CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS NOW AT SANDLING CAMP, SHORNCLIFFE.—The above picture of the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, was taken on historic Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, on the conclusion of its final inspection on Canadian soil by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Two days later it entrained at Bonaventure station for Halifax, at which point it embarked on the SS. Adriatic for England. It formed a unit in the big detachment of 15,000 troops sent overseas at the beginning of the present month. The 73rd which is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, is now perfecting its training at Sandling Camp, Shorncliffe. Its officers and men were recruited from Montreal and various points in Quebec and eastern Ontario.

—Copyright by The Union Photo Company, Montreal.

HIGHLANDERS
Ecossais Roy
eut fait la re
à bord de l'A
ce mois. L
Shorncliffe.



MAINTAINING AN ARMY IN THE FIELD.—This picture shows a small section of the French stores recently landed at Mudros for the French troops in the Eastern Mediterranean.

LE MAINTIEN D'UNE ARMEE EN CAMPAGNE.—Cette illustration représente une petite partie des magasins que les Français ont récemment établis à Mudros, pour les troupes françaises dans l'est méditerranéen.

NEW BATTALIONS STAND WELL UNDER BAPTISM OF FIRE

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 23. —On Monday and Tuesday nights the Huns got a bad attack of nerves. They put rather heavy artillery barrage along the roads east of Ypres for retaliation, so we kept up a steady bombardment both on the enemy front line and railway junctions where his supplies had to come up. It must have caused many losses.

One of the new Highland battalions from Quebec got a taste of what heavy shelling meant, one unlucky German shell landing directly on two companies marching back after a spell in the trenches.

The officer who gives me the information adds: "We gave 'em h—— for the rest of the night, and pounded their parapets to pieces. Then we caught them with machine guns when they attempted to bolster them up.

"The men of the new battalions have behaved splendidly through their first baptism of fire, for it has certainly been no picnic while it lasted. A new Western Highland battalion has also been in a considerable part of the scrap."

ROLAND HILL.

MONTREAL, TUESDA

LT. H. DAL. BROWNE KILLED IN ACTION

Formerly With Vics, Was Machine-gun Officer of Montreal Battalion

FROM ALTAR TO PRISON

Pte. George Mitchell Captured by Cupid When on Leave, Taken by German When on Service

Word has been received by private cable that Lieut. H. Dalziel ("Dal.") Browne, machine gun officer of a Montreal battalion, had been killed in action on July 10th. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. Arthur A. Browne and Mrs. Browne, of 622 Sherbrooke street west, and was in his thirty-fourth year. He was educated at Berthier and Montreal High School and later attended McGill University. He was with the Thomas Robertson Company, Limited, for a number of years, and later joined the Northern Electric Company, Limited, being general purchasing agent when he enlisted for active service. In September, 1914, he took a commission in the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada and when Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne undertook to raise a unit he was one of the first to offer his services. Besides his mother he is survived by one sister, Miss Dora Browne, and two brothers, Messrs. Russel Browne, of Bassano, Alta., and Capt. Saxe Browne, of the Canadian Garrison Artillery, who left with the first contingent.

LIEUT. F. REGINALD ROBINSON KILLED IN ACTION

To the long and honorable list of the names of those who have made the supremest possible sacrifice that a man can make to uphold the honor of his King and Country is added the name of another Eastern Townships hero, Frederick Reginald Robinson, second son of our respected townsman, Major W. H. Robinson.

The official notification announces the fact of his having been killed in action on August 19th, and from a

The Late Lieut. Robinson

regimental source we learn that it was by a shell, which also carried off his brother Lieut., Kenneth Turnbull, who was by his side.

He had been only about one week at the front when this instantaneous death overtook him. It was a glorious way to die for any man, for it has ever been said "It is a sweet and honorable thing to die for one's country."

Our local hero was born here on June 10th, 1887, and went with his family the same year to Huntingdon, where his school days began. Returning to Granby in 1897, he entered our High School, having for his teacher Miss Matilda McLean (Kimpton).

After a short period spent at Sabrevois for French study, under Rev. Jean J. Roy, he entered Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, in Sept. 1901, and matriculating in 1905, he entered the University for the Arts Course, receiving his degree of B.A., in June, 1908.

After taking a business course at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in the winter of that year, he entered in the following May the real estate office of the late Norman Binmore, of Montreal, and in January, 1910, entered the service of the Royal Trust Co. at Montreal.

In 1914 he was transferred to and placed in charge of the company's office at St. John, N.B., leaving there at the end of July, 1915, to join the King's colors on August 1st, and was one of the first squad of 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada, afterwards proceeding to Halifax to qualify for his Lieutenancy.

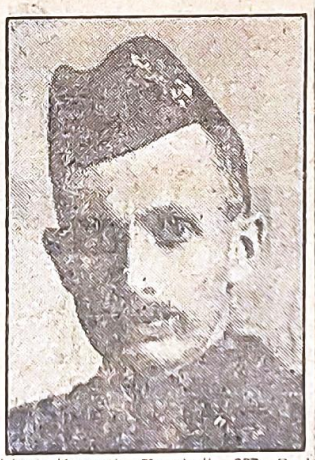
While sympathising with his parents and friends in his early and sudden demise we are proud to know that they had a son to represent them at the front, and that he had offered himself so loyally to the service of King and Country in a cause so righteous as we believe ours to be.

ANOTHER GRANBY BOY MAKES SUPREME SACRIFICE

Sergt. Wm. F. Vittie Killed in Action

Wednesday's casualty lists contained the name of an old Granby boy, Sergt. William F. Vittie, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed in action somewhere in France on August 19th. The late Sergt. Vittie, who was 37 years old, was born in Granby and spent his boyhood days here, receiving his education at the Academy and afterwards attending St. Johns School in Montreal. He left here nearly twenty years ago to take a responsible position with the Bell Telephone Co., in Montreal and while a resident of the city received his first military experience in the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, in which regiment he held the rank of major. He was also a good athlete and a very successful football player. When the telephone business in Manitoba was taken over by the government he went west to fill an appointment under the new management. When the Empire's call for men came he was quick to respond and enlisted with the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles as a private, being later promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was married but had no children. His widow survives to mourn the loss of a brave soldier husband cut off in the prime of life while fighting under the Allies' flag of freedom.

KILLED IN ACTION



Lieut. Kenneth Turnbull, 327 Peel street.

DETAILS GIVEN OF SOLDIERS WHO APPEAR ON LISTS

Lieut. Kenneth Turnbull, of the Montreal Highlanders, has been killed in action. According to a cable received here, he was instantly killed by the explosion of a shell on August 19.

Lieut. Turnbull went overseas with Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson's battalion. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, 327 Peel street. He was assistant manager of the Paton Manufacturing Co. of Sherbrooke, of which company his father is president and managing director.

LIEUT. F. R. ROBINSON.

Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson, son of W. H. Robinson, of Granby, Que., is also reported killed by shell explosion behind the lines. Lieut. Robinson was a brother of W. Wynne Robinson, of the Montreal Trust Company. He was twenty-nine years of age and a graduate of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Before enlisting, he was employed for five years by the Royal Trust Co. at Montreal and St. John, N.B. He went overseas with the 73rd Highlanders and had only been in France a few weeks.

LIEUT. TURNBULL KILLED IN ACTION

Was Victim of Shell Fire Behind the Lines on August 19th

LT. F. R. ROBINSON KILLED

Lt. W. E. Dunton, of Montreal, Reported Missing, Has Been Located in a French Hospital

Word has been received in Montreal of the death in action of Lieut. Kenneth Turnbull, of the Montreal Highland Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson. The despatch stated that Lieut. Turnbull had been instantly killed on August 19th by shell fire behind the lines.

Lieut. Turnbull was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, 327 Peel street. His father is president and managing director of the Paton Manufacturing Company, at Sherbrooke, and Lieut. Turnbull was assistant manager of the same concern. He was widely known in Montreal and the news of his death will come as a shock to his many friends.

LIEUT. F. REGINALD ROBINSON.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, of Granby, yesterday received a private cable to the effect that his son, Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson, had been killed by a shell while on duty behind the lines. No further particulars are given. Lieut. Robinson was a brother of Mr. W. Wynne Robinson, of the Montreal Trust Company at Montreal. He was 29 years of age, a graduate of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and was for five years in the service of the Royal Trust Company at Montreal and St. John, N.B. He was among the first to join the Montreal Highland Battalion, commanded by Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, on its organization in August, 1915, and had only been in France a short time.

The McGill Auxiliaries at Shawbridge

Cleverly Executed Manoeuvres Were Carried Out and the Men Had a Thoroughly Enjoyable and Useful Experience, Although Labor Day Was a Disappointment

By C. W. LANE

THE Auxiliaries started out for their Labor Day manoeuvres at Shawbridge arriving about seven o'clock on Saturday evening. An Advance Patrol had preceded them and was busily engaged all Friday in putting up tents, fixing latrines, waterpipes, etc., and so had everything in readiness when they came.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of about 600 men answered the roll call and had an experience that in many ways resembled the real thing at the front. They found on Saturday that the previous day's rain had put the ground in a terrible condition so that, because of the soddenness of everything, there was very little sleep the first night. However, every platoon had its own particular humorist who kept up the spirits of the men which were in spite of the depressing conditions astonishingly good.

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BRIGHT and early on Sunday morning, the camp turned out and had kit instruction at 8.30. The day was fine and sunny and the men soon forgot their discomfort of the previous day. At 8.30 kit instruction was finished and the real plan of the outing developed. The men were marched out to Somerville farm where a company held a very strong natural position, and were ordered to take it. They achieved this difficult task by turning movements and by a frontal attack in the course of which, first one, then a second machine gun, was captured. A short rush ended the battle in favor of the attackers, whilst, for the attacked, it has to be said that they were in a minority of about three to one.

The battalion was then marched back to swimming parade in the North River which was rather a cold function.

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THE manoeuvres themselves well deserve special mention, carried out as they were skilfully and with few mistakes both by officers and men. To say as much as that is to say a great deal, for it is no easy task to hold well in hand a matter of four hundred and fifty men attacking in extended order a position held by one hundred and fifty. The defence was also hard put to it to meet the tactical problems that arose and though defeated finally, put up a brilliant fight. Further, the course of physical training which the men had undergone all summer showed in the fine results of the eight hours heavy marching and fighting over about ten miles of rain-sodden and very hilly ground. Not a man fell out.

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THE defending force, A Company, took up, as has been said, a naturally very strong position at the head of Lake Seigneur on the Somerville Farm. Indeed in actual warfare it would have needed high explosives to have expelled them. They had with them two machine guns so the attackers had a pretty tough problem to solve.

These latter were marched from the Shawbridge Camp to a point of assembly, in the bush some three miles away where they split into two columns. B and C Companies, comprising the major part of the force, then debouched along Lake Seigneur to attack the position on the flank. D Company attacked the position in face and after a struggle in which they were accounted by the umpires nearly wiped out, succeeded in capturing one of the machine guns. The work of both officers and men was highly praised in this attack.

Meanwhile B and C Companies had also accomplished their part. They had marched round by the longer and less direct route and were now delivering their attack. Unfortunately, this attack was intended to be timed so as to be made simultaneously with that of D Company. But D Company were a little in front of schedule.

The result was that the defenders had time, after the capture of one of their machine guns, to bring the other round in answer to the attack of B and C Companies. The latter, accordingly, had no walk-over, but finally drove the defence back until they had them on the sky line which ended the fight. Their casualties were reckoned so high that it was pretty nearly an even break as between attack and defence. However, the position was given by the umpires as captured.

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AFTER the fight a rearguard action was fought which displayed the qualities of both men and officers very highly. Some very clever work was done and the "enemy" were kept back until the main body was back in safety.

The supposition was that the defending force had fallen back until they had joined their main body when a general attack on the erstwhile attackers was made. B, C and D Companies retreated in the direction of Shawbridge, throwing out a small force to harass the now attacking A Company. This force did its work so well that it tricked the "enemy" into believing the main body were in quite another direction, giving them ample time to escape the attack and get back into camp.

The umpires of the manoeuvres were Major Harrington, himself an old C.O.T.C. man, now on the staff at Valcartier, Lieutenant W. C. Baber of the 148th, and Captain McDougall, of the C.O.T.C.

Major Harrington said that the award had been made to the attacking companies owing to the individual initiative shown by the company commanders, together with the skilful use of cover and the manner in which the short rushes had been carried out—one of these resulting in the capture of a machine gun. Major Harrington, after analyzing the work, said that had it been actual battle there was no doubt the victory would have been with the attacking forces. In a brief address he highly complimented Capt. Simpson and all the officers and men on the excellent work done, declaring that it would have been a credit to a battalion of the ordinary active militia.

During the afternoon Lieut. Baber and his detachment of the 148th, who had been giving demonstrations of bomb throwing, left for Valcartier and were given an enthusiastic send-off.

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AT 5.30 the battalion had hot supper for which they were very ready. The commissariat arrangements were in the hands of the C.P.R., and so were thoroughly well handled. That over, general leave was granted, but the men were too tired after the strenuous exertions of the day to take much advantage of it. Also the loss of sleep on Saturday night was beginning to be felt and long before "Lights Out" sounded, most of the tents were in darkness.

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MONDAY, Labor Day, was a big disappointment. The pouring rain of the whole day rendered any attempt at drill impossible. Lt.-Col. Starke came to camp on Monday and it was intended that a general review would be held, but the weather put it quite out of the question.

Some of the men, however, made the best of a bad job by organizing a dance in the Village Hall, others whiled away the time playing cards but the main work of getting ready to leave occupied the men most of the time.

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THE two outstanding things that make the trip memorable and remarkable were the splendid discipline and the fine morale of the men. There was no insubordination whatever. The crime sheets were blank and cases where drink had been brought into the camp were non-existent. The people of Shawbridge were delighted with the behavior of the 600 odd men who stayed in their vicinity over the week-end. As to the spirit displayed by the men in attack and defence, something too must be said. Their physical endurance has already been spoken of, but the qualities that make for fighters, elan, enthusiasm in their work and intelligence in carrying it out were very noticeable and called forth the highest praise. When it is remembered that the very great majority were untrained to military work a short four months ago, the progress made and the results attained are splendid tributes to the efforts of non-coms and officers and to the keenness of the men themselves.

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THE ranks of the McGill Auxiliaries contain some of strangest social mix-ups. Every one of the professions are represented—Engineers, Chartered Accountants, Doctors, Lawyers, Newspapermen, Clergymen, Architects. In one platoon alone there is a baronet, a barrister and a bookkeeper, all chumming together on the best of terms. In another, the privates include a bank manager, whose officer is one of his own clerks. And these men are under no obligation, other than their own feelings in the matter, to appear on parade. They are enrolled, not enlisted. They have sworn no oath of allegiance and no dire and dismal punishment is going to follow if they decide to throw up the work, in other words, to desert. Yet such is the spirit of the men that the great majority of them turn up regularly on parade twice a week and on alternate Saturdays, for a gruelling drill in tropical weather. However, speaking of the weather, only two nights has drill been taken under cover since the 25th of May.

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ON Saturday the McGill Auxiliaries hold field sports at the Stadium and some good work should be witnessed. The Sergeant-Majors took the names of participants in the various events to be decided, on Labor Day and a big attendance is looked for.

...any can have no hope ...
...ing back the initiative. The w...
is not yet won, but it is already plain
which side is likely to be the loser.

The McGill Auxiliary Battalion is represented at the front by fully 500 of the men who took the training last year. This season's drilling no doubt will have a similar result. The gentlemen who conceived the idea and put it into execution have reason to be gratified with the success of their work.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE ART GALLERY

McDougall (airing his grievance to Academy exhibitor) — A barefaced swindle, I ca' it. Exac'ly the same pieters as we saw here last week. Why, even in Cupar, Fife, which is baroly half the size of Lunnon, they change them twice a week.

The McGill Auxiliary Battalion Returning to Camp at Shawbridge after the Sham Battle.

Crouching for a rush on the enemy's trenches in the Battle of Shawbridge Heights.

The Battle of Shawbridge Heights

The feature of the manoeuvres in which the McGill Auxiliary Battalion took part at Shawbridge, Que., was the attack upon an entrenched position defended by a force much smaller than the attacking party. The operations extended six miles over the mountains.

A company, under Capt. Lyman, constituted the defending force, while the attack was carried out by B Co., under Capt. Porteous, C Co., under Capt. Costigan, and D Co., under Capt. Robinson. After the defending party had been given a good start the attack commenced, a force of scouts being sent ahead, with the signalling section, under Sergt. Ritson. The umpire, Major Harrington, gave his decision in favor of the attacking force.

Major Harrington and Captain Simpson at Shawbridge Camp. Sergeant Smith, Battalion Instructor, standing at right.

hener By Joining His Famous Battalion in

A. B. C. and D. Companies McGill Auxiliary Battalion at drill last Saturday afternoon in Montreal.
Les compagnies A. B. C. et D. du bataillon auxiliaire du McGill, à l'exercice samedi après midi, à Montréal.

On Saturday afternoon the C.O.T.C. Auxiliary held a route march with field manoeuvres, under Capt. and Adjutant J. C. Simpson. The Auxiliaries fell in at McGill Campus shortly after two o'clock, with their bugle band, after which they marched out to Rosemount. There they practiced advance work, with scouting, etc., and returned to the city in the evening. The C.O.T.C. Auxiliary consists of about eleven hundred men.

GILL C. O. T. O. HOLDS FIELD DAY WITH FINE ECLAT

The field day of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion at the Stadium on Saturday afternoon proved a most popular event. There was an even greater crowd present than when the first event of this kind was staged.

The battalion marched to the stadium from the campus, and provided one of the most interesting features of the afternoon, giving an exhibition of battalion drill as well as physical training, the latter being under the direction of Sergt.-Major G. P. Smith, who has always been the physical training instructor of the Auxiliary battalion. The efficiency and precision of the battalion was warmly applauded.

The sports were keenly contested and evoked the greatest enthusiasm, the Victoria Cross race and the company relay race being very popular events, while the obstacle race, pillow fight and the bucket races caused much amusement. The 440 yards dash, open to members of all militia and overseas units, was won by H. R. Heasley in 62 2-5 seconds; while A. M. Matheson won the one mile open in 5 min. 14 4-5 secs. In the relay race the details were won out, but as they had no ammunition, and each man had to fire two rounds before making his run, they were disqualified and D Company was awarded the prizes.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

The ladies of the Khaki League, headed by Mrs. C. S. Hare, the convenor of the organization committee, disposed of refreshments, the proceeds going to the the league to aid in the work of carrying on the excellent khaki clubs and convalescent homes of the league.

Those who were responsible for the various booths were the following:

Tea Pavilion—Mrs. Dinham Molsen and Mrs. A. C. Stead, assisted by Mrs. Basil Naree, Miss Ewan, Mrs. H. L. Pavey, Miss Kate Campbell, Mrs. Arnold Wainwright, Miss Stewart and the following members of the Junior League: The Misses Polly Blacklock, Marguerite and Dorothy Stebaun, Freda Wonham, Edna Brownlee, Marjorie and Dorothy Blackader, G. Ibbotson, G. Hodgson, Gertrude Walker, Helen Merritt, Doris Speakman, H. Fraser, Beatrice Hill, Helen Raphael.

Ice Cream—Mrs. William Rutherford Jr., and Mrs. Geo. Dawson, assisted by Mrs. David Kerr, Mrs. Jamieson and the Misses Ivy Woodhouse, Janet McRobie, Bessie and Helen Macintosh, Martha Burke, Margery Spier, Dorothy Davison, Marjorie Dawson, Janet Jamieson, Sarah Jamieson, Doris Nolan.

Ice cream cones and cigarettes—Mrs. Edmund Sheppard, assisted by Mrs. Campbell Stuart, Mrs. H. Lamberton, Mrs. Walter Sadler, Mrs. Richard Warner of New York; Miss Dorothy Corris of New York; the Misses Marian and Lilian Cooke, Kathleen Wardwell, Lillian Carter, Milund Charibue, Jeannette Leonnais, Gertrude Cholette.

Cold drinks—Mrs. Anthony McLean.

Home made table—Mrs. B. B. Stevenson and Mrs. Preble Macintosh, assisted by Mrs. D. R. Brown, Mrs. J. H. Acer, Mrs. Lena Hutchinson, Mrs. Ross McLennon, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, and the Misses Margaret Southam, Dorothy Acer, Mary Macintosh, Eleanor Stearns.

Flowers—Mrs. Fred Stewart, assisted by Miss Katherine Bowie, Miss Helen Gilmour, of Toronto; the Misses Margaret Whitehead, Kathleen Parsons, Helen Pitblado.

Mrs. R.M. Liddell acted as treasurer for the afternoon. A canary in a cage, donated by Mr. Cecil Wotherspoon, was drawn for, the winner being Mrs. Preble Macintosh, while an ice fruit cake, donated by Percy Cowans, was won by Clifton Dawes, who presented it to the Khaki Club.

RESULTS OF SPORTS.

The results of the sports were as follows:

100 yards—1st heat—1, A. Jackson; 2, E. Lettau. Time, 12 2-5 seconds.

Second heat—1, J. G. Fitzpatrick; 2, R. A. Hooper. Time, 11 2-5 secs.

Third heat—1, H. R. Heasley; 2, A. C. Young. Time, 12 secs.

Final heat—1, J. G. Fitzpatrick; 2, R. A. Hooper; 3, A. C. Young. Time, 11 2-5 secs.

Putting 16-lbs. shot—1, P. D. Hoernlé.

100 yards (N.C.O.'s)—1, Sergt.-Major Graydon; 2, W. Norman; 3, W. J. Spryt. No time taken.

440 yards open—1, H. R. Heasley; 2, W. B. Crail. Time, 62 2-5 secs.

Tug of war—First heat—Won by D. Company. Second heat—Won by B Company. Final—Won by D. Company.

Relay race—Won by D. Company. Time, 2 mins, 14 4-5 secs.

LT. ARCHBALD WOUNDED

Partner in Oswald Bros. on Casualty List

Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange learned with regret yesterday that Lieut. F. F. Archbald, a member of the firm of Oswald Bros., had been wounded in the recent fighting in France. Lieut. Archbald was an earlier from the Stock Exchange service abroad, taking out a commission after a preliminary period of training with the McGill Battalion, and going across about a year ago with one of the infantry units recruited here. He had been at the front for about four months without meeting any mishap. Official notification that he had been wounded was received by his partner, Mr. Malcolm C. Oswald, yesterday. Lieut. Archbald's wife is now in England.

the proper conduct of [illegible] for itself and for the district. It will be a "dry" camp, and officers, N. C. O's and men are prohibited from taking any kind of liquor into the lines. As Shawbridge is also under local option there is no likelihood of any difficulty from alcoholic pleasures.

For the defence of the neighborhood an order has also been issued that all gardens, cultivated lands, and particularly orchards, are out of bounds. Any men caught trespassing on such private property will be subject to arrest and punishment as though on regular service.

The officers in charge of the camp, which will be pitched just north of the Canadian Northern station, will be:—

Camp Commandant, Capt. J. C. Simpson.

Acting 2nd in Command, Capt. E. M. McDougall.

Acting Adjutant, Lieut. H. W. T. Aylmer.

Quartermaster, Capt. G. T. Hyde.

Medical Officer, Capt. F. W. Harvey, M.D.

Transport Officer, Lieut. R. B. Timberlake.

Orders have been issued by Capt. Simpson that the Auxiliaries fall in at the McGill Campus at 2.45 this afternoon, when, as soon as all are ready, they will march, headed by their bugle and pipe bands, to the Windsor street station. There a special train will be in waiting to start for Shawbridge as soon as all are entrained.

An advance party left for Shawbridge yesterday afternoon, under Capt. Hyde, to pitch tents and lay out the camp lines, get kitchens ready, etc., so that all will be ready for the arrival of battalion. It is ex-

(*Extracts from* THE LONDON GAZETTE *of the 19th August, 1916.*)

WAR OFFICE,

19th August, 1916.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

Maj. Kenneth Meikle Perry, Can. Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when he commanded the first two lines in an attack. He led his men with great dash through a heavy barrage of fire up to the enemy's front line. Here he was wounded in the leg and back, and compelled to retire.

Capt. Alfred Gaviller Styles, Can. Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry. When his men had suffered severely under a heavy bombardment and the mine explosions which followed, he reorganized the remainder and held a defensive post against numerous hostile attacks. Though himself blown some distance by the blast of a shell, he continued to carry on with great coolness.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned officers and warrant officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field.

Lt. Philip MacKenzie, Can. Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry during operations. He made several dangerous reconnaissances under heavy fire and brought back valuable reports. He was continually up and down the line encouraging the men. He set a fine example.

Lt. George Selkirk Currie, Can. Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations. He displayed the greatest coolness in directing his machine guns, and was of great assistance to his C. O. He had no rest for three days and nights.

Lt. D. Stuart Forbes, Can. Infy., attd. Machine Gun Coy.

For conspicuous gallantry and good work during operations. He showed great skill in placing machine-guns, and constantly exposed himself, going backwards and forwards supervising the gun crews, directing ammunition parties, and carrying messages under fire.

Capt. Frederick James Tees, Can. A.M.C.

For bravery and fearless devotion to duty under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. Capt. Tees led his bearers in exposed situations with great gallantry, and successfully evacuated all his wounded.

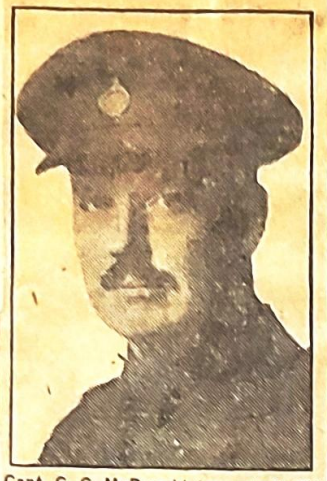
HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

110053 Pte. J. E. Brayley, Can. Mtd. Rif.

For conspicuous gallantry. When all his officers had been killed or wounded, he collected part of his company and led them, under heavy fire, to the rest of the company in the front line. He showed great coolness and courage in carrying messages under trying conditions.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1916

LIST.



Capt. G. C. McDonald (wounded), 821 Lorne Crescent.

News has been received that Capt. George C. McDonald, who raised and went over in command of No 2 Universities Reinforcing Company for the Princess Patricias, has been wounded by shrapnel in the neck and side.

Capt. McDonald, who is the head of the firm of George C. McDonald & Co., chartered accountants, of 179 St. James street, was secretary of the Canadian Club for a number of years. His partner, Lieut. George S. Currie, went over as second in command of the same company, and the other day was announced as having won the Military Cross. Capt. McDonald saw a good deal of fighting with the Princess Pats and was recently given a staff appointment. He was a McGill graduate, and captained the football team one year, while he was interested in many McGill movements.

The news of his being wounded was received by private cable, and a later cable contains the information that Capt. McDonald is progressing satisfactorily.

COL. LECKIE PRAISES LATE ROY HASTINGS

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

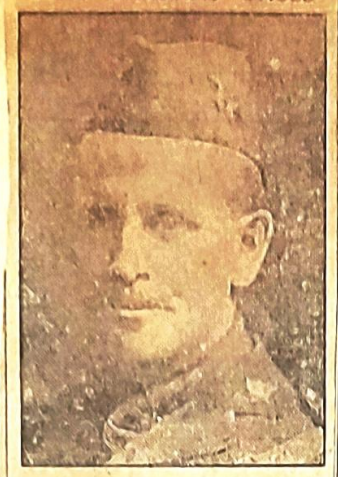
THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 17.—At the War Office intimation has been received of a commission to Roy Hastings, formerly of Montreal, a lawyer, who was killed by a shell October 8.

Col. Leckie, his commanding officer, writes:

"Hastings was a splendid soldier and did fine work in the machine gun section. His comrades and Montreal friends will be glad to konw that Hastings won back his former high standard as an officer."

WINDERMERE.

WINS MILITARY CROSS



Capt. Royal L. H. Ewing, who has been awarded the Military Cross, went overseas in the spring of 1915 as a captain in the 42nd Battalion, and is at present acting second in command of that unit. At the outbreak of the war he was in the real estate and insurance business, and a member of the firm of Ewing & Ewing. He at once joined the McGill C. O. T. C, to get military training, and was then given his commission with the 42nd Battalion. Capt. Ewing was slightly wounded on June 1 but did not leave the firing line. He is a brother of A. Stewart Ewing.

McGill Daily 13 Oct 16

LY

BIG TURNOUT OF C.O.T.C. AT FIRST PARADE

All Students Heartily Entered On Year's Drill.

O. C. McGILL C.O.T.C. SPEAKS.

Fifty Subalterns and N.C.O's Immediately Undertake Organization of Unit.

The initial parade of the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps was so splendidly and orderly conducted that this year's Battalion will in all probability establish a precedent in the annals of our unit.

The parade was called to attention exactly at the pre-arranged hour of 7:45, and from this moment until first post sounded the greatest order was maintained. This was entirely due to the foresight of the O. C., Adjutant and Company Commanders in retaining a number of the best qualified subalterns and N.C.O.'s of the Sumber Battalion, and last year's C. O. T. C., who could forthwith take immediate charge of the recruits. Great difficulty might have been encountered, as with such a large number of students possessing varying degrees of military training, the task of so dividing them as to have the greatest efficiency in battalion formation is quite a problem. On the "fall in" being sounded, however, the students fell in on the left of the regularly stationed N.C.O.'s, acting as markers, and after the men were properly aligned, retained discipline throughout the parade.

At the outset Capt. and Adjutant J. C. Simpson addressed the parade, and imbued the men with the fact that punctuality was one of the first prerequisites for a thoroughly trained man, and that the O.T.C. would foster such an asset by commencing on the dot. The officers took over their private parades and carried on until the 10 minute intermission, at which time a slight novelty was introduced.

While the men stood easy and smoked, the Fife and Bugle Bands of the Battalion paraded the campus, and expelled any weariness by the familiar strains of "Dublin Bay," and a series of bugle calls.

At 9:45 the parade assumed the close battalion formation, whereupon the Adjutant informed the men that there were several vacancies in the Signalling Section, the Scout Section, the Band and the Musketry Instructors' Squad, and to which vacancies men of the different companies might transfer by making application through their O. C. Company, or to himself direct before Monday.

Brigadier-General Starke, O. C., McGill Contingent C.O.T.C., in a few well-chosen and fitting words, expressed his every wish for the success of the unit, and was profuse in his assurance of his willingness not only to devote his energies to development of the Battalion as a whole, but also would be "glad of the opportunity to aid any member in his personal military career."

The practice was last night adopted, due perhaps to the increased efficiency of the band, of playing the National Anthem before dismissal, which practice is undoubtedly a most commendable one.

This year should really prove an epoch making one in the C. O. T. C., as there are now so many well qualified men in the ranks, which will foster an esprit de corps far surpassing that of other years. Inter-company rugby and other sports will be encouraged, which will aid materially in unifying and consolidating not only the battalion, but also the student body.

Minor details of the further and minuter organization of this unit will appear regularly in the Daily, and students are cautioned to keep well in touch, for an absence from more than one-fifth of the aggregate number of parades will disqualify a man in his academic year.

The first drill under the new rule of compulsory military training took place last night and the students turned out practically to a man. Those who predicted dissatisfaction were disappointed and the students themselves entered into the spirit of the thing with a heartiness which is really nothing to be surprised at in McGill men. The University has been doing all in its power to help in the present conflict and the students are only too willing to co-operate with the authorities in every possible way. There is one thing to be commended especially, and which was the cause of a number of complimentary remarks from those who lined the sides of the campus to view last night's proceedings. This was the excellent manner in which the drilling was carried out and the way in which the officers managed to make so creditable a showing with men, the vast majority of whom were new to the intricacies of military manoeuvres. No complaint whatever was heard as to the officers in command and the general opinion is that the first step in the organization of a crack battalion was made last evening.

Capt. Royal Lindsay Hamilton Ewing, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry in action. He made journeys to the front and support line under very heavy fire, to secure the immediate execution of orders. Later, he initiated means of clearing the wounded and of bringing forward rations. He displayed great courage and initiative throughout.

Gazette 24 Oct 1918

LIEUT.-COL. PETERS TO TAKE NEW POST

Appointed Assistant Director of Canadian Medical Services in England

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resider Staff Correspondent.

London, Oct. 23.—Several chang in the personnel of the Canadian M ical Services are likely to follow resignation of Surgeon-General leton Jones. Lieut.-Col. Char' Peters, of Montreal, commandi' 9th Field Ambulance, now on in France, will reach London to become assistant director ical Services, the post which held by Lieut.-Col. Shillingt' tawa.

The announcement [illegible] the intimation that of[illegible] rendered efficient servic will receive preference [illegible] th for the Canadi[illegible] past few [illegible] uit 1,000 [illegible]t.-Col. Peters, [illegible]litary, [illegible]ng physician gone [illegible]al Hospital, two [illegible]n army medic

the fi[illegible] he was in London qualifying for day [illegible] degree of M.R.C.S., England, and ical e[illegible] C.P., London. On receiving the [illegible]ee he immediately volunteered for [illegible] acce[illegible]e service in South Africa, where [illegible] served 18 months during the war, the o[illegible]g with a base hospital in Cape [illegible]n and ambulance trains in the assu[illegible]al. On his return to Montreal will [illegible]oined the Canadian Army Medical [illegible] service and served for ten years. The[illegible]n he re[illegible] with the rank of ma[illegible] late a[illegible]

[illegible] the a[illegible] December last Lieut.-Col. Peters a[illegible]y s[illegible] authorized from Ottawa to re[illegible] interit the 9th Field Ambulance for [illegible]ned [illegible]vice overseas, and within three [illegible]t months the unit was organized and [illegible]mounditts way to England. A month later the [illegible]eut.-Col. Peters and his command [illegible]s or[illegible]e in the field, rendering service in [illegible] of [illegible] Ypres salient, attached to the [illegible]ird Canadian Division, during some of the heaviest fighting on that front. Then the unit was moved to the Somme, where it has worked through the severe engagements with the Canadians.

Although Col. Peters' unit was not large numerically, two of his officers, Captain Fred Tees, of Montreal, and Captain Ross, formerly house surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, have been awarded military crosses for gallantry in the field, caring for wounded while under heavy fire.

During its service on the Ypres salient, the 9th Field Ambulance cooperated with the 10th, a western unit, whose commanding officer, Col. Tanner, of Winnipeg, died of wounds sustained when a shell struck his hut.

Dr. Peters, who is a native of St. John's, Nfld., is a graduate of McGill University.

START BUILDING AT LENNOXVILLE

Commencement Made on Preparatory School Building First Unit of Group

ARE IN THE TUDOR STYLE

Details of Building Designed by K. G. Rea, F.R.I.B.A.—Has Accommodation for Sixty Boys

A commencement has been made with the construction of the Preparatory School Building, the first unit of the Lennoxville School. This important institution, which is fostered and financed by Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, will be a preparatory college for universities and for business life, and the portion under construction is one of a series of buildings which, when completed, will make an educational centre ranking among the best on the continent.

The buildings, which are being designed by Mr. K. G. Rea, F.R.I.B.A., are in the Tudor style and follow the lines of the great English public schools, being grouped round quadrangles and connected by cloisters.

The contract for the building now being erected has been awarded to Messrs. John Quinlan & Company. The building occupies an area of 220 feet by 60 feet and affords school and living accommodation for sixty boys. It is divided into two houses, each with its own [illegible]nce. Adjoining the school is the [illegible]master's residence, communica[illegible]on all floors with the school [illegible]ing. There are three storeys [illegible] a basement, the construction th[illegible]out being entirely fireproof and of the [illegible]fest class. The foundations are of concrete, while the superstructure will consist of a steel frame with reinforced concrete floors. The base is of granite and the walls above are brick with stone fadings.

CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT.

The basement floor is devoted to play rooms, music rooms, lavatories and shower baths. The large play room is lined with facing brick. The first floor contains a large central hall and main entrance panelled in oak with heavy oak beamed ceiling. Corridors run the entire length of the building, giving access to six class rooms, which have an oak dado and plaster walls above. On this floor also there are reading and writing rooms, master's common room, etc. The second and third floors are entirely devoted to living quarters. The second floor has four dormitories, each with its own bath room. Separating the dormitories is accommodation for two floormasters, consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bathroom—these being so planned that proper supervision of the boys is easily obtainable. The dormitories and corridors have an oak dado with plaster walls above.

The third floor has two dormitories and floormasters' accommodation, planned exactly as on the second floor. On this floor also there are two large sick-rooms with nurses' quarters, all finished in modern hospital construction. This portion is so planned that it can be isolated from the rest of the building. The matron's quarters are also on this floor, consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bathroom, and adjoining are the sewing and linen and maids' rooms, over which she has supervision.

A freight elevator runs from the trunk storage room in the basement with access to every floor. The staircases throughout are of metal with marble treads. All corridor floors are of linoleum, while that of the central hall is of marble.

The keynote of the design generally has been a solid simplicity.

Jan 12 1919 Gazette

LT. VINCENT DENNE KILLED IN ACTION

Left With Battalion Under Lt.-Col. Gunn and Secured Commission in England

WAS IN IMPERIAL SERVICE

Former McGill Student and Was Employed by Crown Trust—Pte. Harold Reid Seriously Ill

News has been received by Lieut.-Col. Jno. Molson Crawford to the effect that Lieut. Vincent A. Denne, an old Montreal boy, and a former McGill student, well known in Montreal, has been killed in the recent fighting of the British armies in France. Lieut. Denne lived with his mother on St. Luke street, and was employed by the Crown Trust Company. He enlisted with a battalion raised by Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, and was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant. He went to England with that battalion, and showed such ability as to receive a commission, after a period of study at one of the English training camps, as lieutenant in the King's Own Royal Lancashires, with which battalion he went to France. Mrs. Denne went to England about the same time her son went away, and is still living there. It was a cable from her to Col. Crawford which told of his death on the 5th of January. He was about 30 years of age and unmarried. He was born in Montreal, and his father died some years ago.

VOL. CXLVI. NO.

MILITARY CROSS FOR MONTREALERS

Capt. W. McP. Kirkpatrick, Lt. F. R. Alford and Lt. G. A. Johnson Honored

2 FORMERLY WITH C.P.R

Grenadier Guards, Canadian Engineers and 73rd Battalion Men Rewarded for Gallantry in Field

Capt. William McPherson Kirkpatrick, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is the son of the late Hon. Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G., at one time lieutenant-governor of the Province of Ontario, and a brother of temporary Major-General George Mcaulay Kirkpatrick, of the British regular forces. Capt. Kirkpatrick before the outbreak of the war was in Montreal as assistant to the traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway's eastern lines. He was appointed to the 1st Regiment, Grenadier Guards of Canada, as a lieutenant on October 13th, 1914, and on the organization of the 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, was appointed adjutant of that unit, with the rank of captain. He went overseas last Good Friday, after having spent the winter in training at St Johns. The Royal Gazette, in ar[illegible]nouncing the award, said: "He ma[illegible] two trips through the front line u[illegible] heavy fire, securing valuable info[illegible]mation."

LIEUT. F. R. ALFORD.

Lieut. Francis Reginald Alford, who has been awarded the Military Cross for "handling the machine guns with great courage and skill, and setting a splendid example," is twenty-one years old, and is the so[illegible] Mr. Reginald Alford, of the Avenue Apartments, 50b Park avenue. Lieut. Alford was educated at Lower Canada College and in Germany. He was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the outbreak of the war, and shortly afterwards enlisted as a private in the Strathcona Horse. He was later transferred to the 24th Battalion and promoted to a sergeantcy. Before the battalion left for overseas he was rejected as medically unfit and was forced to remain at home. He then joined the 55th Regiment, Irish-Canadian Rangers, and was by them sent to Halifax to qualify for a commission. On his return to Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, who was recruiting the 73rd Battalion, offered him a commission in that unit. He went overseas with the 73rd last spring and has been at the front now for five months. He is at present in command of the machine gun section of that battalion.

ALLIED REFUSAL FOR CONFERENCE SENT TO BERLIN

Cannot Consider Proposals Which Are Empty, Sham and Insincere —Reparation Must Be Complete

TERMS ALREADY STATED

Germany's Overtures Merely an Attempt to Justify in Advance a New Series of Crimes Against Humanity

Paris, Dec. 30.—In reply to the proffers of Germany and her allies for a peace conference, the Entente Allies, in a collective note, declare that they "refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere." The note was handed to American Ambassador Sharp today by Premier Briand, and was made public simultaneously in London and Paris, as follows:

"The Allied Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan Montenegro Portugal, Rumania, Russia and Serbia, united for the defence of the liberty of their peoples and faithful to engagements taken not to lay down their arms separately, have resolved to reply collectively to the pretended propositions of peace which were addressed to them on behalf of the enemy governments through the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Holland. Before making any reply, the Allied powers desire particularly to protest against the two essential assertions of the note of the enemy powers that pretend to throw upon the Allies responsibility for the war, and proclaim the victory of the Central Powers.

"The Allied Governments cannot admit an affirmation doubly inexact and which suffices to render sterile all tentative negotiations. The Allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong today as it was in 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany, after the violation of its engagements, that the peace broken by her may be based.

IS A SHAM PROPOSAL.

"A mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the Imperial Government of a sham proposal, lacking all substance and precision, would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war manoeuvre. It is founded on calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present and the future.

"As for the past, the German note takes no account of the facts, dates and figures which established that the war was desired, provoked and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"At The Hague conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament. In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addressed to Serbia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared—upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had at once been accorded.

"The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference. France proposed an international commission; the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

MERELY A PASSING PHASE.

"Belgium was invaded by an empire which had guaranteed her neutrality, and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were 'scraps of paper,' and that 'necessity knows no law.'

"At the present moment these sham offers on the part of Germany rest on the 'war map' of Europe alone, which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms would be only to the advantage of the aggressors, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that they could never attain it.

"As for the future, the disasters caused by the German declaration of war and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guarantees. Germany avoids mention of any of these.

"In reality these overtures made by the Central Powers are nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of war and to end it by imposing a German peace. The object of these overtures is to create dissension in public opinion in the Allied countries. But that public opinion has, in spite of all the sacrifices endured by the Allies, already given its answer with admirable firmness, and has denounced the empty pretence of the declaration of the enemy powers.

"They have the further object of stiffening public opinion in Germany and in the countries allied to her—one and all severely tried by their losses, worn out by economic pressure, and crushed by the supreme effort which has been imposed upon their inhabitants.

DECEIVE PUBLIC OPINION.

"They endeavor to deceive and intimidate public opinion in neutral countries, whose inhabitants have long since made up their minds where the initial responsibilities lie, and are far too enlightened to favor the designs of Germany by abandoning the defence of human freedom.

"Finally, these overtures attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries and violations of neutrality.

"Fully conscious of the gravity of this moment, but equally conscious of its requirements, the Allied Governments, closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refused to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

"Once again the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations and to afford the only effective guarantee for the future security of the world.

"In conclusion, the Allied Powers think it necessary to put forward the following considerations, which show the special situation of Belgium after two and a half years of war. In virtue of the international treaties signed by five great European powers, of whom Germany was one, Belgium enjoyed before the war a special status, rendering her territory inviolable and placing her, under the guarantee of the powers, outside all European conflicts. She was, however, in spite of these treaties, the first to suffer the aggression of Germany. For this reason the Belgian Government thinks it necessary to define the aims which Belgium has never ceased to pursue while fighting side by side with the Entente Powers for right and justice.

"Belgium has always scrupulously fulfilled the duties which her neutrality imposed upon her. She has taken up arms to defend her independence and her neutrality violated by Germany, and to show that she remains faithful to her international obligations.

CHANCELLOR'S ADMISSION.

"On the 4th of August, 1914, in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor admitted that this aggression constituted an injustice contrary to the laws of nations, and pledged himself in the name of Germany to repair it. During two and a half years this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined its industries, devastated its towns and villages, and have been responsible for innumerable massacres, executions and imprisonments.

"At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgian citizens by thousands and reducing them to slavery.

"Belgium before the war asked for nothing but to live in harmony with her neighbors. Her King and her Government have but one aim—the re-establishment of peace and justice. But they only desire peace which would assure to their country legitimate reparation, guarantees and safeguards for the future."

EXTRAORDINARY VICTORY

Moral Victory of Ten Nations Defying Darkness

London, Jan. 1.—The morning newspapers today comment on the joint note of the Entente Allies in a manner similar to their previous criticism of the note of the Central Powers, the Emperor of Russia's declaration with regard to peace, and the speeches of the political leaders. The Morning Post describes the note as a document in which "Ten nations have defied the powers of darkness and once more have pledged themselves to fight to the end," and says it is a "moral victory of extraordinary moment to civilization."

"If we are not fighting in the cause of righteousness," the Morning Post continues, "we have made the greatest mistake known to history. The appeal is to justice, freedom and the sanctions of religion. It is for this reason that the intervention of neutrals, as far as it is based on the evasion of known faith, is, and must remain, futile, and it is for the same reason that peace on the German terms is now declared impossible of acceptance. It is no light thing the Allies have done. They have counted the cost, and of what the cost consists they learned in the terrible school of thirty months of war."

TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that the note is addressed not only to the Teutonic Allies, but to the whole world. "It must be brought home to all parties," says the newspaper, "that the guarantees demanded by the Allies must be material and not verbal. With a power which frankly declines to be bound by any obligations it is useless to contract new ones, which it would be in a position to break. We welcome in the note the word 'penalties' (sanctions in the French original has some meaning in juristic usage) because it seems to us to emphasize the idea that vindication of outraged right is the first thing fo the Allies to insist upon, and that a fabric resting on undertakings such as a league to enforce peace can only begin to have value when the sanctity of international undertakings has been unequivocally re-established.

"With the inspiring words of the manifesto ringing in our ears, we look forward with hope across the immediate future of trial, sufferings and losses which must still continue a while toward the future of international peace and freedom."

The Daily News expresses the belief that after the utterances of the Russian Emperor the reply of the Entente Allies could scarcely have been otherwise than it was.

GERMANY TO MOVE NEXT.

Discussing the possible outcome of the reply, the Daily News says: "It does not, of course, follow necessarily that because the proposal is a rejection all hopes of negotiations in the near future are ended. The Allies have replied to Germany, but have not replied to President Wilson. Nor has Germany yet returned to him a relevant answer. Proposals to negotiate in the dark have ended, but the proposal for the belligerents to state their terms remains. There is nothing in the Allies' reply which needs make that more difficult, but the next move is with Germany.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The reply is a pure and simple negative to the German note and to any other like it. The note and the reply are handed back on the point of the sword. . . . Possibly the most significant feature of the reply is the unsparing candor with which the Allies express absolute disbelief in the good faith of the German Government. . . . They have resolved that before Germany is received again into the comity of nations she shall explate at least the foulest of crimes which cry for vengeance. The Allies know there can be no lasting peace without an indisputable victory for justice and right. . .

"The United States and other neutral powers will be able to judge from the tone of the reply what view they hold of Germany's motives for proposing negotiations and what likelihood there is of finding a hopeful basis for a lasting agreement."

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

Capt. C. Gordon Mackinnon, K.C., of the Second Divisional Supply Column, who has been on active service in France for the past eighteen months, and who was mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and reported in the London Gazette of January 4, 1917, for distinguished service, gallantry

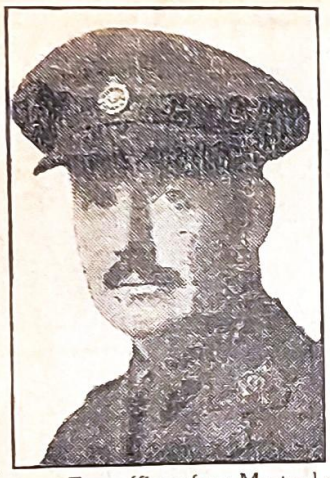
KILLED IN ACTION

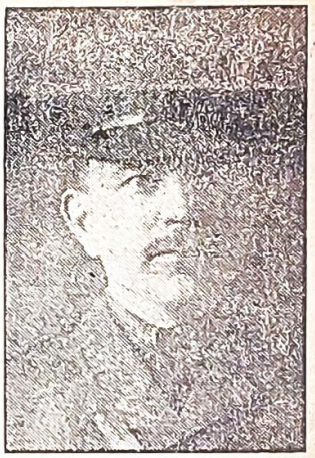
Dean Moyse of McGill, received a cable this morning that his son, Major J. J. Moyse, reported wounded, was dead.

MONTREAL HIGHLAND OFFICERS IN FRANCE.—Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, officer commanding the 73rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F., has been obliged to relinquish the command of that unit owing to ill-health. The above picture shows him and his brother officers in France.

OFFICIERS D'UN REGIMENT ECOSSAIS DE MONTREAL EN FRANCE.—Le lieutenant-colonel Peers Davidson, commandant du 73ème bataillon de l'Infanterie Canadienne, Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F., a été forcé d'abandonner le commandement de cette unité à cause du mauvais état de sa santé. Cette illustration le représente avec ses frères officiers en France.

FOUR MONTREAL MEN HONORED





Four officers from Montreal who have just received honors. From left to right: Capt. George Cross McDonald, Second Universities Company, Military Cross; Capt. E. Stuart McDougall, Princess Pats', promoted to Major; Lieut.-Col. John J. Creelman, Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, Third Class; Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, Russian Order of the White Eagle, Fourth Class.

MAY LEAVE AS UNIT IF STRENGTH IS 700

Will Be Broken Up Into Drafts Upon Reaching England

FULL TEXT OF NEW ORDER

Officers Above Rank of Lieutenant Can Return Unless They Revert to That Rank

The full text of the new order from the Adjutant-General at Ottawa has been received by Major-General E. W. Wilson, with instructions regarding the distribution of troops going to the front. The order reads:

"I have the honor, by direction, to inform you that it is at present intended to detail no more infantry battalions of the C.E.F. in Canada to serve as units overseas. Instead one or other of the following courses will in each case be adopted:

"(a) A battalion, the strength of which is 700 or upwards, may embark as a unit; provided that after arrival in England it will be broken up and all officers above the rank of lieutenant will return forthwith to Canada, unless they are willing and permitted to revert to that rank, or unless their services are required overseas.

"(b) A battalion which is under 700 strong will not go over as a unit. It will leave its headquarters (staff officers) behind, and embark under the command of a conducting officer specially detailed. As in case:

"(a) All officers above the rank of lieutenant, unless they are willing and permitted to revert to that rank, or unless their services are required overseas, will return to Canada.

"(c) As an alternative to (a) or (b) a battalion may furnish drafts of say five officers (lieutenants), and 250 other ranks, and may keep on furnishing such drafts, earmarked for any battalion serving overseas."

In the conclusion of the order instructions are issued to the G.O.C. to recommend the selection of units for service overseas, either to go as units or drafts, according to efficiency.

TWO BATTALIONS GO AS UNITS.

It is expected, in view of this order that two Montreal units, the 244th and 245th will go overseas under their present officers. The 5th Royal Highlanders will, of course, continue their present system of raising drafts to reinforce their battalions now at the front, while the Universities Companies will continue their work in the same way as reinforcements for the Princess Patricias.

Similar arrangements will be made with the French-Canadian battalions. The 178th "Purs Canayens," under Lieut.-Col. Girouard, will be drafted as reinforcements for the 150th. The Edmonton battalion of French-Canadians now being organized under Lieut.-Col. Leprohon, will be sent over with other French-Canadian units, which are not now up to strength.

On arriving in England these units will be merged into one French-Canadian battalion as soon as possible. As to what will become of the senior officers of these units it was stated yesterday that this was a matter to be dealt with in England. In accordance with the circular letter. It will be for them to accept other employment, as required, take reduced rank at the front as an alternative, or return to Canada.

NO MORE BATTALIONS.

It was stated yesterday that the militia plans do not include the formation of any more battalions here or elsewhere in Canada. Future work will comprise the organization of drafts, which will be sent forward in platoons and companies to reinforce the battalions already at the front. This change, it was stated, would probably mean a considerable alteration in the work, and that the recruits would be sent forward much more speedily than in the past, when they had to wait for the completion of a battalion here. Drafts will now be organized as speedily as possible, sent to England, trained there, and then merged with the fighting corps they are "earmarked" for, which will fill the gaps of war wastage, and still preserve the idea of territorial service.

RECRUITING CONTINUES.

It was stated at the recruiting offices of the 244th and 245th Battalions that recruiting was going along steadily, though slowly. The new order, it was considered, would not interfere with the work, the more so as it was spread out now over wide sections. The two infantry units reported recruiting very slow, but not more slow than for some time past.

COL. DAVIDSON RETURNS HOME ON WOUNDED LIST

Gazette 18 June 1917

Speaks in Interesting Fashion of Conditions in the Front Lines

GERMAN MORALE IS WEAKENING

French Do Everything Possible to Make Canadians "At Home"

Of all the experiences the 73rd Battalion, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, had from the time they left Montreal last March, that which their commanding officer, Col. Peers Davidson, who arrived back in Montreal today, invalided home, finds most worth the telling is their baptism of fire.

"It was a most unusual thing," he said to The Star this morning. "We arrived in France on August 13 and went straight into the trenches. On the second day we struck hard luck—three officers and seven of other ranks were killed and seventeen men were wounded. On the sixth day after our landing in France, when we were marching along the Ypres-Poperinghe road, coming from Ypres to our billets, a shell burst in the rear of C Company and inflicted many casualties. Among the officers we lost then were Lt. Turnbull and Lt. Robbins, two splendid officers, both from Montreal. The battalion then went into the trenches opposite Wychaete ridge, and there sustained more casualties. But we captured the first German prisoners that go to the credit of the Fourth Canadian Division. Of our first month at the front twenty-one days were spent actually in the trenches, with only two days intermission."

ON THE SOMME FRONT.

Col. Peers Davidson adds to the list of definitions of the Somme area this one:

"I can't think of any appelation that can beat the good, old-fashioned word 'Hell.'"

But the battalion did not have such a bad time on the Somme. It was October 10 when they reached there, having come part of the way on foot and part by train, and spending a week or so in a beautifully locted training camp.

It was while they were in billets there that the historic meeting of the 73rd, 13th and 42nd Battalions, all belonging to the Royal Highlanders of Canada, occurred.

"We heard that the 13th and 42nd—what was left of them—were to march out on the following day. The 73rd was drawn up in line beside the road, outside the village, and as the 42nd and 13th Battalions marched by they were loudly cheered by the latest comers, the 73rd. The 13th had been at the front since February, 1915, and the 42nd since September, 1915. Many who had been friends in the old Fifth Highlanders and had been separated for months either met or say each other that day. It was a memorable occasion in the history of the regiment."

Col. Davidson went on to describe the shell-battered town of Albert, behind the Somme front, where the Canadians were quartered. He told of how the once flourishing manufacturing town of 10,000 inhabitants had been wrecked almost beyond recognition, so that not a dozen panes of glass remain. English alone is spoken there and the town is filled with British troops.

Col. Peers-Davidson had heard the stories the German press is feeding its readers on—how the French look upon the British as invaders, and hate them for overrunning the country.

FRENCH LIKE BRITISH.

"That's absolutely without foundation," he said. "The British and Canadians are welcomed by the French in a most enthusiastic way."

Often, he said, while they were staying at Albert, the 73rd Battalion would be taken out to a field, shown piles of tarpaulins, and told that they were to "rest" there. Then, sometimes in pouring rain, every man, from the commanding officer down, would pick up shovel, sandbag or tarpaulin to make the best of an uncomfortable prospect.

It was a coincidence that the battalion was relieved at the Somme by the Black Watch, the Imperial regiment which the Royal Highlanders of Canada are allied.

The 73rd saw very little real fighting on the Somme. They spent much of their time there in training for a specific operation—the taking of a village—which was abandoned because of bad weather.

The 73rd battalion was the last Canadian unit to leave the Somme front, said Col. Davidson.

The Colonel adds his testimony to that of everybody else from the front as to the German's weakened morale.

"Close observations of prisoners and from the answers they gave to our questions indicate clearly that the morale of the individual German soldier is destroyed," he said. "There is usually very little fighting once we get into their trenches."

Col. Davidson was very much impressed by the bearing of the French troops, but particularly by the spirit of the French people, who, living always in the danger zone, no matter how poor they are, receive the Canadian with simple, charming courtesy and use all the limited means left to them to show their appreciation, particularly of the Canadians.

"But all the Canadians at the front talk about Canada, wherever they lived before they came to the Dominion," said Col. Davidson. "I have heard Englishmen who had lived in Canada only a very short time, say such things as Oh, for a breath of clear, fresh Canadian air and the sight of the clear, Canadian winter sun."

Even a day such as this, with clouds hanging low and snow blowing down the streets, looks clear and bright to one just arrived home. Col. Davidson said it was "great."

THE LIFE IN LONDON.

The criticism of the discipline of Canadian troops in England that has appeared in certain newspapers is "all nonsense," according to Col. Davidson. Drunkenness was unusual in England and practically unknown in France, he told The Star.

As for the declaration from some quarters that the London theatres are putting on performances of a character too—sophisticated for the high-souled soldier, Col. Davidson said there was nothing in it. He had seen all the big revues in London—Bric-a-Brac, Razzle Dazzle, Tonight's the Night, and all the rest, and had taken Mrs. Davidson there.

"Candidly," he said, "when a man cames from the front what he wants is a little gaiety and brightness."

Col. Davidson looks well, and shows no outward sign of the heart trouble that caused him to be invalided home, and which caused his rejection when he first offered himself for service at the front. He will go away for a few weeks to recuperate before resuming his law practice in Montreal.

CAPT. MACDONALD, MILITARY CROSS

Commanded 2nd Universities Company—Capt. E. S. McDougall Now Major

Capt. George Cross MacDonald, of Montreal, who has been gazetted as winning the Military Cross, went overseas in the summer of 1915 in command of the Second Universities Company, a draft to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He was in command of his company during the severe fighting of the first of last June, when the Third Canadian Division suffered heavy casualties, and Capt. Percy Molson, who was also with the Second Universities Company, was wounded. He has been at the front now for more than a year and was once wounded.

Capt. MacDonald was graduated from McGill University in Arts in 1904 and succeeded his father as head of the chartered accounts firm of MacDonald & Smith, 189 St. James street. While at McGill he played on the 'Varsity football team, and afterwards as full back for M.A.A.A. teams. At the beginning of the war he joined the McGill C.O.T.C., and qualified for his commission. His home is at 821 Lorne Crescent.

MAJOR E. S. McDOUGALL

Word was received by relatives in Montreal, yesterday, that Captain E. Stuart McDougall, of the P.P.C.L.I., who went overseas as second in command of the First Universities Company, has been promoted on the field to the rank of Major. Major McDougall is a Montreal boy, a graduate of High School, and of McGill. When he joined the colors he was a member of the law firm of Brown, Montgomery and McMichael. He was wounded last June at Ypres, but returned to the front in September.

CAPT. G. MACDONALD, M.C.

Another Montreal Man Decorated for Gallantry

Canadian Associated Press

London, February 16.—The following additional Canadian decorations were gazetted today:

Companions of St. Michael and St. George—Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Joseph Daly, D.S.O., and Brigadier-General John Edward Leckie, D.S.O., both of the Canadian Infantry.

Distinguished Service Order—Major Lawrence N. Bullock, Major Angus Ward Davis, of the Engineers.

Military Cross—Captain Frederick A. Brewster, Lieut. Roger Fyfe Clarke, Captain Angus G. Macauley, of the Engineers; Captain George Cross Macdonald, Montreal, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; Captain Alan Bruce Ritchie, of the Engineers.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergt. G. C. Oliver, Sergt. T. Toon, Engineers.

Capt. William MacPherson Kirkpatrick, Can. Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry in action. He made two trips to the front line under heavy fire, and obtained most valuable information.

M.C.

Lt. Rennie Ogilvie McMurtry, Art.

For conspicuous gallantry in action. He established and maintained communications under very heavy fire with great courage and skill, sending back most valuable information.

Capt. Herbert D'Olier Kingstone, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry in action. When the enemy threatened his right flank he organized and led a bombing party, driving the enemy back. Later, his hand being blown off and also being severely wounded in the legs, he refused to leave his men until they had gained their objective. He has previously done very fine work.

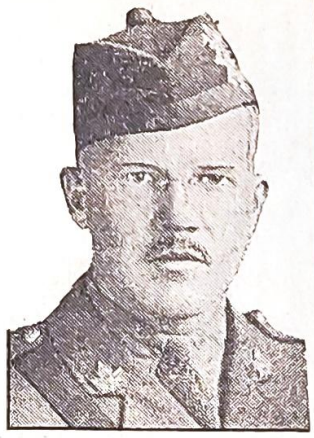
M.C. Gazette 22 Dec 16

24251 Sjt. F. T. Fraser, Inf.

For conspicuous gallantry in action. Although severely wounded, he held on to his position under intense fire handling his men with great courage and initiative. He has on many previous occasions done fine work.

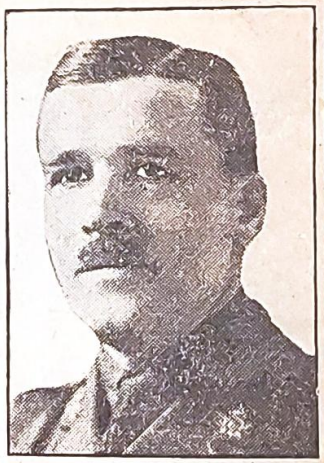
P.S.M.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. G. H. H. Eadie (wounded), 292 Peel street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Capt. H. H. Patch (wounded), Montreal.

March

CAPT. H. H. PATCH.

Capt. Howard H. Patch is a son of Mrs. J. S. Patch, the Waldemar, 119 St. Matthew street, and a brother of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Patch, A.D.M.S. He joined the overseas Highlander Battalion from the 5th Royal Highlanders, as a lieutenant, and was promoted to captaincy at the front. He was formerly employed by Henry Birks & Sons.

LIEUT G. H. H. EADIE.

Lieut. George Herbert Harrison Eadie was also a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders before joining for active service. He is a son of Mrs. George U. Eadie, 292 Peel street. He is thirty-two years old. Before enlisting, he was employed in the architectural engineering department of the Bell Telephone Company. A brother, Harold Eadie, resides in Montreal.

The battalion, in which these casualties are reported is now commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sparling.

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN RECRUITING

Modest Returns Reported for Smaller Units Recruiting in This District

79TH BATTERY POPULAR

Reported That 24 Recruits Joined Within Last Three Days—Signallers Worked on Mountain

While the main work of recruiting battalions for the city has been ended, save for the winding up work for the 244th Kitchener's Own and the 245th Grenadier Guards of Canada, there are a large number of smaller units recruiting in this military district. Outside of the non-combatant units, such as the railway construction and forestry battalions, all future work is to be done by way of raising drafts, which will be sent forward in platoons and companies, as raised, to be mobilized in England and used as reinforcements for the battalions already at the front.

A number of these are now recruiting here, but little progress is being made. The 79th Overseas Battery, under Major McConkey, at its last official report, gave 4 men joined; the Overseas Draft, 7th Brigade C.F.A., 2 joined; the reinforcing draft for the 199th Irish Rangers reported no recruits; the 244th Kitchener's Own reported 1 man joined and 3 stricken off; the 245th Grenadier Guards, 1 man joined; No. 2 Reinforcing Co., Royal Highlanders, under Lieut. Molson, 2 men; the Jewish Reinforcing Co., no report; the Army Medical Corps Training Depot, No. 4, under Major Bonnycastle, has recently sent forward a strong force, and are now at work to get more; No. 2 Section Skilled Railway Employees under Major McKillop, reported 4 men joined.

A new corps authorized is the French-Canadian Forestry Company, under Major Hudon, but no report was received from them as yet.

The 79th Battery, under the command of Major T. C. McConkey, are certainly making excellent progress in recruiting, having signed on no less than twenty-four recruits within the last three days. This brings the Battery up to a total strength of 183. The men enlisting are of an excellent type, many of them having had previous training with active militia units. Following are the names of the new men: M. Gifford, W. Gallagher, H. Roy, G. W. Cantley, T. J. Westlake, R. A. Murray, C. S. Westover, Spencer Allan, E. Tardif, A. C. Stephens, W. G. Niven, M. P. Crane, W. R. Keough, A. P. Brown, N. Brunsmead, F. J. Merritt, H. G. Bremner, N. Stevenson, J. C. H. Soden, C. McA. Paterson, C. T. Hughes, E. H. Hudson, J. H. Lalonde and G. S. Robinson. Anyone desirous of going overseas with the Artillery can obtain information regarding enlistment at the barracks, Guy street, 68 St. Catherine street, west, or at the Drill Hall, Craig street. 'Phone

WITH THE 79TH BATTERY

Sergt. J. Whimp, going overseas with 79th Battery draft.

79TH BATTERY IS SENDING DRAFT OVERSEAS SOON

Major McConkey, officer commanding the 79th Battery, C.F.A., C. E. F., reports that fifteen recruits signed up within the last three days. This brings the strength of the battery up to 165. The draft of one hundred men, which is scheduled to leave for England shortly, has been picked. However, any new recruit signing up within the next few days and desirous of going overseas immediately, will be given an opportunity of going over with this draft.

The 79th are making excellent progress with their different drills, which are indeed interesting, especially the riding which seems one of the most popular. Any young man considering enlisting could not do better than joining this battery, where he will receive good treatment, careful and interesting instruction and meet men of fine character.

The following are the latest to sign up with the 79th: J. Cox, J. Gregor, an employe of the Royal Bank; F. J. Lackey, T. Cannon, Jos. Paquette, A. S. Reid, of the Dominion Textile Co.; G. H. Craik, who has been studying at Macdonald College; J. W. Raynor, A. E. Valliere, formerly employed in the Shipping Department of the Northern Electric; A. M. Ritchie, A. C. Dunlop, F. Jenkins, G. D. Berry and G. Brunet. Full information regarding enlistment can be obtained at the barracks, Guy street, Uptown 4053, 368 St. Catherine street west, or at the Drill Hall, Craig street.

79TH BATTERY HAS GOOD STREET MARCH

The 79th Battery, commanded by Major McConkey, made a good impression on its first parade with the new bugle band. Many persons stopped to watch the battery boys swing by at a smart artillery pace—every man in step. It was a pretty sight and not a few observers remarked how well the battery marched.

Buglers Wally Telford, Stan Ritchie, Williams, Richardson and Drummers Mackay, McMillan, Brash and Hilrich furnished the martial airs and have made excellent progress since commencing practice a few days ago.

The battery has now a total strength of 165 men with an average of three recruits coming in each day. Young men desirous of enlisting should call at the Guy street barracks. New men are made to feel at home immediately and quickly pick up the different drills and duties.

Information regarding enlistments can also be obtained at the Drill Hall, Craig street, or 368 St. Catherine street, West.

OFF TO THE FRONT

Lieut. H. E. Vautelot, 79th Battery, who will take the next draft of 100 men to England.

ROYAL RED CROSS GIVEN MISS STRATHY

Nursing Sister Isabella D. Strathy has been granted the Royal Red Cross of the second class for service rendered at the front.

Miss Strathy is a daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. L. Strathy, of the 5th Royal Scots and a niece of H. Gordon Strathy and Mrs. Hugh Paton. Her mother and sisters have been for some time in England engaged in war relief work. Her brother, Lieut. Lee Strathy, who went to the front with an artillery unit, was recently decorated with the Military Cross by the King.

Miss Strathy is now in a convalescent hospital at Ramsgate, where she is recovering from an attack of pleurisy. She expects to return to France next month. After graduating from the Montreal General Hospital Miss Strathy went to France with the First Canadian Contingent.

Her engagement to Capt. Alex McMurtry, C. F. A., has recently been announced.

JOSEPH JACQUES CESAIRE JOFFRE,
MARSHAL OF FRANCE,
IN THE MARSHAL'S FULL
DRESS UNIFORM.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 14.

A FITTING WELCOME.

No visitor to Montreal ever received a greater ovation than did Marshal Joffre yesterday. The streets through which he passed, were thronged with men, women and children, who acclaimed him with shouts that came from the heart. The guest was a hero to the citizens, and they showed it.

Joffre was welcomed because he was the commander of an army which resisted the shock of attacks by the Kaiser's legions in the fateful days of the summer of 1914, when people the world over were holding their breath in apprehension as they regarded the unleashing of the dogs of war in Europe, in a field the soil of which had been drenched with blood time and time again. The man who directed the movements of the living wall which stayed the advancing tide was worthy of all honor, and Montreal wished to show its appreciation, and did.

Joffre was welcomed because he is a Marshal of France, the worthy successor of a line of courageous officers, whose names are indelibly impressed upon the pages of history.

Joffre was welcomed because he was a distinguished visitor from a great and friendly European Republic, which is a steadfast ally of the Empire of which Canada is a part. Joffre was welcomed because he is a great soldier in a day when the services of such are appreciated at their true worth. He was welcomed because he is a gentleman of France; because he is patriotism personified, and because he is a man in the real sense of the word.

MAY 14, 1917

ON CASUALTY LIST

Major P. L. Hall, M.C. (wounded), 494 Lansdowne avenue.

ARTGRAVURE SECTION

OLD McGILL The Standard 1852-1925

MONTREAL, CANADA

McGill University and Montreal in 1852.—1, Dalhousie Barracks; 2, Trinity Church; 3, Bonsecours Church; 4, Bonsecours Market; 5, Nelson Monument; 6, Champ de Mars; 7, St. Gabriel Church; 8, Christ Church Cathedral; 9, Church of Notre Dame; 10, Bank of Montreal; 11, Cote Street Presbyterian Church; 12, Notre Dame des Anges Chapel; 13, St. Mary's College; 14, Theatre Royal; 15, St. Patrick's Church; 16, St. Andrew's Church; 17, Zion Congregational Church; 18, Normal School; 19, St. George's Church; 20, St. Catherine Street; 21, Burnside, country residence of the Hon. James McGill, founder of McGill University; 22, Sherbrooke Street; 23, McGill University; 24, Mount Royal.

L'université McGill et des ville de Montréal in 1852.—1, Casernes Dalhousié; 2, église de la Trinité; 3, église Bonsecours; 4, Marché Bonsecours; 5, monument Nelson; 6, Champ de Mars; 7, église St-Gabriel; 8, cathédrale Christ Church; 9, église Notre-Dame; 10, banque de Montréal; 11, église presbytérienne de la rue Coté; 12, la chapelle de Notre-Dame des Anges; 13, le collége Ste-Marie; 14, le théatre royal; 15, l'église St-Patrice; 16, l'église St-Andrews; 17, l'église Zion Congregational; 18, l'école normale; 19, l'église St-George; 20, la rue Ste-Catherine; 21, Burnside, résidence de campagne de l'Hon. James McGill, fondateur de l'Université McGill; 22, la rue Sherbrooke; 23, l'université McGill; 24, le Mont Royal.

McGill University in 1925.—1, Peter Redpath Library; 2, Presbyterian College; 3, Peter Redpath Museum; 4, Faculty of Arts; 5, Medical Buildings; 6, Pathological Building; 7, Engineering Building; 8, Mining Building; 9, Physics Building; 10, Royal Victoria College; 11, Conservatorium of Music; 12, McGill Union; 13, Strathcona Hall; 14, McCord National Museum.

FROM A PAINTING BY PERCY NOBBS NOW AT WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

L'université McGill en 1925.—1, Bibliothèque Peter Redpath; 2, le college presbytérien; 3, le musée Peter Redpath; 4, la Faculté des Arts; 5, la bâtisse médicale; 6, la bâtisse pathologique; 7, la bâtisse des ingénieurs; 8, la bâtisse des mines; 9, la bâtisse de la physique; 10, le college Royal Victoria; 11, le Conservatoire de Musique; 12, McGill Union; 13, Salle Strathcona; 14, Musée National McCord.

McGill Daily

The Only College Daily in Canada.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Eric A. Cushing, '17, Acting President. H. R. Morgan, '17, Editor-in-Chief. T. W. L. MacDermot, '17, Managing Editor.

NEWS BOARD.

G. W. Bourke, '17. V. S. Green, '18. E. J. Lewis, '17. J. C. Farthing, '18. T. J. Kelly, '17. H. Shaer, '17.

Hockey Prospects

Monday next will see the opening of the hockey season so far as McGill is concerned, and in comparison with the state of affairs which existed at this time last year the outlook for a successful team is hopeful in the extreme. Material there is in plenty, and willing material at that, ready to do their best to wrest victory for the Red and White from the opposing team. While there are several places in last year's team which must be filled owing to the withdrawal from college of members of the seven, it is said that the men now available for the team will be more than able to fill them.

Everything with one or two exceptions appears to be in favor of this year's team. The exceptions are the need of capable coaching and the necessity of the men keeping in condition. Perhaps it is unnecessary to draw these two separate conclusions, for it is evident that a capable coach would insist upon the establishment and maintenance of rigid training rules, and should these be disregarded he would not for a moment tolerate the presence of the offenders on the ice.

Without a coach who is competent to point out the failings of the players, to show where the style of the individual or the team as a whole may be improved, and generally to supervise instruction of the team, the latter cannot put forth the best that is in them, for the simple reason that they do not know how best to do so.

Feeling about college last season, in explanation of the poor showing which the team made in the City League, was that this was due, not to the dearth or ability of the material at hand, but rather to the fact that the men did not take the measures towards keeping in condition which they might have done and thus were unable to do full justice to their efforts in the games. It is a well-known fact, surprising as it may seem, that hockey is not taken half so seriously as is football by students who participate in these sports. Nor are they asked to do so, which seems more surprising still. Hockey, of all sports, requires powers of endurance which can only be gained by constant practice and steady training. The player who can plod steadily along throughout an entire game is much more effective than the one whose style it is to execute brilliant plays at intervals and then fade. If we are to have a champion team this year, it depends upon the men themselves who should keep themselves in the best trim possible.

MRS. GENTLEMAN PASSES AWAY

Wife and Widow of "Corkey," Famous Heel and Toe Walker, and McGill Trainer.

Remember "Corkey"? No? Well, "Corkey" was for years trainer-in-chief to McGill track teams and was a most familiar figure around the campus. He was also in his heyday one of the greatest heel and toe walkers the world ever knew. Two years ago William Gentleman died. And on Wednesday his widow passed away at the age of 68. Mrs. Gentleman was at one time trainer to her husband and when he won the Sir John Astley belt in Agricultural Hall, London, in 1878, she was presented to the late Queen Victoria, the late King Edward, and the Duke of Connaught.

The funeral, which will be private, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2.30.

WHERE TO GET "M."

All men who have qualified for and not received their M's and numerals as yet, and who wish to have them before the holidays can get same by calling at my room in the Wesleyan College.

WM. H. GERRIE,
Sec'y Athletic Assoc.

JOIN A. S. C. AT LONDON.

Lieuts. G. R. Caverhill, Arts '17, and E. Wonham, Arts '16, who have successfully passed their A. S. C. course at Quebec, left Wednesday night for London, Ont., to become attached to supply depots. Lieut. Caverhill gained first place in the final exams. at Quebec.

PASS A. S. C. SCHOOL.

Lieuts. E. A. Lovett, Law '16, and G. F. Towers, Arts '17, are awaiting appointments in the A. S. C., after passing the School of Instruction at Quebec. Lieut. W. H. Biggar, Arts '17, is adjutant of the school.

DON. BROPHY OVERSEAS.

Lieut. Don. Brophy, formerly of Arts '17, has left for England to join the Flying Corps. He was for a short time attached to the Engineers' Depot at Ottawa before leaving for overseas.

ATTACHED TO ENGINEERS.

Lieut. W. E. Soper, who was last year with Arts '18, has passed his flying school course, and is now attached for supplementary training to the Divisional Engineers at Ottawa.

JOIN QUEEN'S BATTERY.

Twenty students from Vancouver and Victoria have come east to join the Heavy Battery of Artillery being formed at Queen's University.

Printed for the publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University—by The Financial Times Press 335-335 Craig Street, Montreal.

VETERAN DIED VERY SUDDENLY

Thomas Harold Richard, of Regina, Had Joined Fifth University Co.

Papers found in the pockets of a man who died very suddenly in the Alberta Hotel, Windsor street, on Wednesday night, showed him to be Thomas Harold Richard, of Regina, Sask., a veteran British soldier who had come to Montreal to join the Fifth Universities Company. Richard is supposed to have died of heart failure. On his person were found medals for South African, Indian, and Egyptian campaigns. He was roughly dressed, and had no overcoat. The man entered the hotel at 11.20 and asked the manager if he might rest for a few minutes. He was shown into a side room. A short time later two other men entered the hotel and going into the room they found the stranger lying upon his back on the floor. The manager was notified and a doctor was called, the man being unconscious. The doctor found life extinct and the body was removed to the morgue.

IS SON OF AUTHORESS.

A recent recruit for the 5th University Company, P.P.C.L.I., is Pte. Jack McClung, of Edmonton, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McClung, of that city. Mrs. McClung is better known as "Nellie McClung."

SERVING AS A. D. C.

Lieut. Hugh Allan, Arts '18, of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, is on the headquarters staff of the C. E. F., with the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-General Alderson.

RECEIVED A COMMISSION.

C. M. Benett, Sci. '18, who left last summer for France, as a private in the First Universities Co., P.P.C.L.I., has received a commission in one of the English Infantry Regiments.

SMOKER WILL BE HELD.

The use of the lounge-room of the McGill Union has been granted to the Fifth Universities Company in order to hold a smoker this evening.

LT.-COL. CREELMAN RETURNING.

Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman, a member of the teaching staff of the University, who went overseas with the First Division, is returning to Canada shortly on leave.

POUCH AND WATCH LOST.

Lost—Green tobacco pouch (Real Seal) in McGill Union reading room. Also on Dec. 15, at 5.30, a "Maple Leaf" Ingersoll watch was left on a draughtsboard table. Finder please return to Pte. B. Dance, 382 Sherbrooke St.

Through the will of Captain Guy M. Drummond, Arts '09, who was killed in action on April 22, McGill will receive the sum of $20,000.

FOR XMASTIDE

An abundance of carefully selected men's wearing apparel, made very acceptable these good cheer times.

Neckwear	50c to	$ 2.50
Neck Wraps	$1.00 to	$10.00
Silk Handkerchiefs	50c to	$ 5.00
Bandana Squares	$1.00 to	$ 5.00
Gloves	$1.00 to	$ 5.00
Sets of Pins and Links	$1.00 to	$ 5.00
Smoking Jackets	$7.50 to	$15.00
Dressing Gowns	$7.50 to	$40.00

The above are only a small part of a very complete stock.

Each article delivered, specially boxed.

FASHION-CRAFT
Clothes shops

MAX BEAUVAIS, LTD. 229 St. James Street. WEST END STORE: 403 St. Catherine St. West.

Appropriate Christmas Gifts for Fellow-Students, at prices that will suit your purse.

Walking Sticks	50c up
Cigar Cases	$1.00 up
Humidors	3.50 up
Ash Trays	25c up
Cigarette Cases	50c up
Holders	25c up

etc., etc.

H. HYMAN
LIMITED

THREE STORES

173 ST. JAMES STREET

561 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
(Between Stanley and Drummond)

340 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
(Opposite Goodwins)

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
WILLIAM FARNUM in

The Plunderer

In Five Acts
PARAMOUNT TRAVELOGUE
PATHE WAR NEWS AND OTHERS.

SPECIAL SHOW—SUNDAY ONLY
Cyril Maude, the Eminent English Actor, Supported by Lois Meredith in

The Greater Will

A Five Act Drama of Great Merit.
ENGLISH GAZETTE and OTHER PICTURES.
MR. W. L. COCKBOURN, Scottish Baritone.
MISS LAURA WILSON, Soprano.

NEXT WEEK—MON., TUES., WED.
MME. OLGA PETROVA
The Brilliant Emotional Actress in Robert Service's Great Poem.

My Madonna

In Five Big Acts.
PATHE NEWS and OTHER PICTURES.
Mme. Leo Choiseul, Colatura Soprano.
Mr. W. L. Cockbourn, Scottish Baritone

NEXT WEEK—THURS., FRI., and SAT.
Dorothy Donnelly, Creator of "Madame X," in Henri Bernstein's Great Play

THE THIEF

MED. '20 MEN REINSTATED

Short Meeting of Athletic Association Yesterday.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED

Several Men Allowed to Take Part in Outside Exhibitions During Holidays.

A short meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the Union yesterday at 5 o'clock, the principal business being the granting permission for certain men to play outside hockey and basketball during the Christmas holidays. Those present were: Pres. E. A. Cushing and Messrs. Lotob Trapp, Cronable, Andrews, and Gerrie.

An application was received from F. H. Andrews, President of the hockey club, for permission for the following men to play outside hockey during the Xmas holidays: Mackenzie, Madden, Whitcomb, Jacques, Rooney, Dowel, Hearts and Andrews. This was granted as it was considered a good way for the men to get in condition which they otherwise would be unable to do. These men must, however, be medically examined before they do so.

An application was received from J. D. McPherson and H. Nelson for permission to play in an exhibition game of basketball being played by the men's club of Melville Church. This was granted. An application from V. B. Harris to play outside hockey for the season was considered and permission granted.

The question of reinstating the Med '20 men who had been suspended in the fall for playing football without being examined, then came up. Applications for reinstatement had been received from all but one. After consideration it was finally agreed that the following men of this class should be reinstated to their former standing: A. J. Bulgea, J. D. Walters, M. Kolben, P. F. Witzling, D. Fournier, H. Casselman, M. L. Leahy, A. Stevenson, W. Smith, H. J. Wells, M. Cook.

Mr. Gilhooly's application for reinstatement was rejected. Also, F. H. Booth, who had been suspended for the same reason was reinstated.

F. H. Booth was then granted his large plain M for special merit in the Tennis Tournament this fall. As this was played before his suspension for football it was quite in order to grant him his letter.

It might be stated here that any men who wish to play outside hockey or basketball in the holidays must make application to do so. As the Athletic Association have had their last meeting before the holidays, it will be sufficient to see the President, Eric Cushing, and thus avoid trouble. All men playing, however, must still comply with the rules with respect to medical examination. The meeting adjourned about 5.45.

GAULT GETS A MILLION.

Major Andrew Hamilton Gault, the McGill man, who organized the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, and is now fighting with the Canadian forces in France, and his sister, Mrs. Percy George Reginald Benson, of Lydiard House, Taunton, England, receive equal shares in the estate of their late father, Andrew Frederick Gault, of Montreal, of $1,307,888 each.

RETURNING TO CANADA.

Major Maurice Alexander, Law '10, who has been overseas as legal adviser of the Canadian forces, is returning to Canada on important business.

MED. RECEIVES COMMISSION.

F. F. Fowlie, Med. '19, who lately received a commission in the 145th Battalion, C.E.F., which is now stationed at Chatham, N.B., has left college to join that unit.

EVERYWHERE—WHY?

MURAD CIGARETTES

Ten for fifteen cents.

FINEST QUALITY

FOR OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Y... rfectly safe in giving the boys ... for Christmas, either a pair ... eral wear, or a pair of Dents ... (Pure Wool, wool lined, and fur lined) will be most acceptable to the boys on guard duty. To make sure you are buying the right QUALITY glove look for the name DENT'S on the glove.

Insist on Dent's

Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"THE COAL THAT SATISFIES."
Geo. Hall Coal Co. of Canada, Limited

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY (REGISTERED)

A CHRISTMAS GIFT OF

FURS

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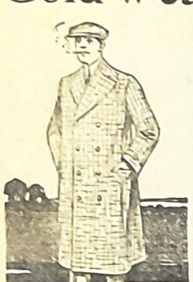
McGill Daily

GYM. HOURS AVAILABLE.

Students are notified that the privilege tickets for the Central Y. M. C. A. Drummond st., are good through the holiday season. The gymnasium will be open for free periods during the regular McGill hours.

Vol. 5. No. 60. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1915. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Cold Weather Has Now Set In



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TWENTY PER CENT. of the gross receipts will be divided between the Canadian Red Cross and the 1916 Patriotic Fund.

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10% DISCOUNT TO McGILL STUDENTS

McGILL C.O.T.C. REORGANIZED

Major C. M. McKergow Becomes Second in Command.

MANY OTHER PROMOTIONS

Camp Pay Still Waiting at Headquarters For C. O. T. C. Men of Last Year.

Reorganization of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., necessary because of the number of officers who have joined Lieut.-Col. Allan A. Magee's 148th Battalion, is noted in Battalion Orders No. 31, just issued.

The organization of the Battalion is now as follows:

Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke; 2nd in Command, Major C. M. McKergow; Junior Major, Major C. D. Harrington; Adjutant, Capt. J. C. Simpson; Asst. Adjutant, Lieut. H. U. P. Aylmer; Quartermaster, Capt. G. T. Hyde, Paymaster, Capt. W. F. Angus; Medical Officer, Lieut. F. W. Harvey, A.M.C.; Musketry Instructor, Capt. R. J. Durley; Signalling Officer, Lieut. G. D. Thompson.

"A" Company—O.C., Capt. J. A. Mann; 2nd in Com., Capt. B. H. Porteous; Lieut. T. West, Lieut. H. P. Illsley, Lieut. C. S. Lyman, Lieut. W. V. Howard.

"B" Company—O.C., Capt. F. S. B. Heward; 2nd in Com., Capt. W. Molson; Lieut. L. H. Ballantyne, Lieut. J. S. Costigan, Lieut. W. Burgess, Lieut. P. Booth.

"D" Company—O.C., Capt. W. W. Robinson; 2nd in Com., Capt. E. M. McDougall; Lieut. E. M. Seale, Lieut. F. W. G. Hale, Lieut. R. B. Timberlake, Lieut. H. U. P. Aylmer.

During the week ending December 25th, 1915, parades will be on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. No parades will be held during the week between Christmas and New Year's.

Appointments and promotions are: To be Platoon Sergeant, No. 3 Platoon, Sgt. R. C. Beattie. To be Platoon Sergeant, No. 6 Platoon, Sgt. E. C. Richardson. To be Corporal, Pte. E. C. H. Phillips.

Capt. G. T. Hyde is granted leave of absence from the 17th to the 24th inst., inclusive.

Syllabus of work for Lieutenant's qualification is as follows:

Field Service Regulations—Chapters I (generally); II; III (Sections 24-33); IV (as it affects section commanders); V; VI; (Section 90); VII; IX (129 to 132; 133-138);

Infantry Training, 1914—Chapters 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 8 (Sections 107-108); 9; 10 (omit Section 122).

Musketry Regulations—Chapters 2 (Sections 84-116); 3 (Sections 198-265; 267-292); 4 (Visual Training).

Ross Rifle Manual.

Otter's Guide (regimental duties).

The Supplemental Examination for Certificate "A" will be held early in January.

The following men have been struck off the strength of the Batthlion for cause shown:

58, Davies, C. C.—"B" Co'y—Enlisted in 5th Univ. Co'y.

312, Hodgson, S. J.—"B" Co'y—Enlisted in 3rd Field Battery.

72, Fowler, W. H.—"D" Co'y—Enlisted in 148th. Batt., C.E.F.

15, Stewart, A. M.—"D" Co'y—Resigns.

177, Ambridge, D. W.—"B" Co'y—Enlisted with Artillery.

83, Griffin, A. A.—"D" Co'y—Enlisted in Imp. Army Transport Service.

374, Bagley, W. H.—Scouts—Leaving city.

40, Brodie, R.—"B" Co'y—Leaving city.

132, Cameron, J. S.—"B" Co'y—Leaving city.

The following men have not as yet claimed their pay for the spring Training Camp, held at Niagara-on-the-Lake last May:

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Capt. Simpson, Adjutant, McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C., at the headquarters, 425 Sherbrooke St. West, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

"A" Company — Archibald, F. F., Armstrong, D. B., Baker, G., Brown, L. L., Cave, C. B., Chipman, N., Costigan, R., Cunningham, J. S., Dewey, A. G., Glassco, A. P., Holland, F. E., Kenyon, E. E., Miller, S. C., McKenzie, C. E., Richie, C. F., Ross, W. C., Sherman, F. J., Simpson, B., Wall, W. C.

"B" Company—Adams, J. D., Adkin, C., Brighton, H., Drummond, L. C., Farmer, V., Goldblatt, H., Hobart, E. P., Holbum, R., Ironstone, P. S., Jenkins, J., MacDonald, R. R., McDermott, E. C., McLeod, C. K., Miner, G. R., O'Heir, H. B., Prentice, N., Sandys, C. E., Shand, E. B., Snetsinger, W. L. G., Tucker, B. B., Tucker, R. C., Williams, F. M.

"C" Company—Angus, R. F., Bradley, W. H., Drooks, W. A., Bouset, J., Cate, E., Corbett, P. E., Cross, G. G., Edson, R. A., Green, H. P., Harrower, G., Lamontagne, J. M., Lionais, J. E., Mulholland, J., Reiffenstein, J. C., Silver, B. L., Sutherland, D. N., Travis, C. W.

"D" Company—Clerk, Cole, Dyson, Farley, Grant, Innes, Sellar, Stokes, Waite, Weinstein.

PASS EXAMS. AT HALIFAX.

Lieuts. H. H. Scott, 87th Grenadier Guards; P. E. Corbett, Arts '13, Rhodes Scholar, 73rd Battalion; C. J. Tidmarsh, Arts '16, 87th Grenadier Guards, and Horace R. Cohen, Arts '15, have been awarded certificates of the Royal School of Infantry at Halifax on successfully passing the course just completed there.

MEDS TO RETURN BY NEW YEAR'S

The final year medical students serving with No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) will be back in Canada before January 1, according to word received at the University from Pte. G. Lockhart Gault, Arts '13, Med. '16.

MILITARY CROSS FOR McGILL MAN

Lieut. E. B. Hugh-Jones, Sci. '13, Awarded Decoration.

WOUNDED IN SHOULDER

Thinks Engineers Have Most Interesting Role in War.

Lieut. Evan B. Hugh-Jones, Sci. '13, who has been serving in Flanders with the 96th Field Company, Royal Engineers, has been awarded the Military Cross, given only for distinguished conduct in the field. Lieut. Hugh-Jones makes casual mention of this fact in the course of a letter just received by Dr. Frank D. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science. It appears also that Lieut. Hugh-Jones was wounded on October 8 and is now at his home in England recovering. He writes:

"I got put into the 96th Field Company, Royal Engineers, and after training in various places went to France on July ——th, and into the trenches about t—— days later, near a small town called ——, where our headquarters were a very comfortable little place, ——o—apart from the shells which came there sometimes, though not too often. I think the Engineers have quit—— most interesting and comforta—— in this war. I had parties at —— ——ll day and night, but when y—— ——tually get back to your bill—— ——ning or early morning, y—— ——ld get some hot food, a—— ——njoy—— —— whenever you —— like it, the only disadvantage being the very long hours you had to work, but that was amply compensated by the other comforts. The part of the line we looked after was not a very lively one and did not come in for any very serious attention from the Germans all the time I was there, a total of two and a half months, as on the night of October 8, I got hit in the right shoulder by a rifle bullet, which has given me a very nice time here at home ever since. The wound has not quite healed up yet, but will not be very long now, so I am very lucky indeed to be here instead of in the mud and cold of Flanders. I am told they are having a very cold time, with sleet and rain. I was lucky enough to get the Military Cross."

Was Champion Boxer.

"I was very sorry to see the names of several McGill men in the casualty lists, and many whose names I have missed must have 'gone,' too. I wish one could see the end of it. A very pessimistic man told me the other day he thought the first seven years of the war would be the worst."

Lieut. Hugh-Jones will be remembered at McGill because of his ability as a boxer and English Rugby player. He defeated the late Lieut. Cecil Crosley for the heavyweight boxing championship of the University, and was also a member of the McGill intercollegiate boxing team.

DEATH OF CAPT. MAVETY.

Acute blood-poisoning caused the death in France on Monday last of Captain John LeRoy Mavety, Arts '09, Med. '11, serving with No. 10 North Midlands Field Ambulance, B. E. F. Captain Mavety was 28 years of age, and the only son of Rev. J. E. Mavety, D.D., Ottawa, Wesl. '09. After receiving his Ontario medical license, he took charge of the Isolation Hospital at Ottawa for about nine months, after which he followed post-graduate studies in New York. Returning to Canada, Capt. Mavety practised for some time at Haileybury, Ont., with Dr. G. F. Jackson, Med. '01, and then went west. Last February he returned to Ottawa suffering from blood-poisoning in the foot.

Later in the same month, Captain Mavety was, however, sufficiently recovered to leave for England with a party of other doctors, including H. W. Kerfoot, Med. '06, and upon arrival joined the R.A.M.C. After training at Limerick, Ireland, he was attached to the North Midlands Field Ambulance, and served in France and Belgium.

Recently Capt. Mavety was selected for special mention, the reason for the same being that on one occasion, not long ago, he lay with his adjutant in the mud all of an entire night in the face of heavy German shell fire. Some 280 Germans were taken prisoners in this engagement.

ATHOL GORDON ENLISTS.

Athol Gordon, who spent a year at McGill with Arts '17, has joined the 61st Battalion, C.E.F., at Winnipeg, as sergeant in the medical section. Latterly he has been attending Manitoba University.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOCKEY SQUAD

First Game in City League Next Monday Night.

CLASH WITH NATIONALS

New Men Have Showed Form in Practices Held Up to Date.

The McGill hockey squad are fast rounding into shape. Two practices have weeded out the men and given others a chance to show what was in them. On Wednesday last the men were striking a good pace, and a number of good plays were pulled off. One feature of the afternoon's workout was the improvement in the combination work and in the shooting. Goals were scored by carefully-judged passes and neatly placed shots.

Next Monday the team are to pay their first game with the Nationals. In preparation for this game the squad will have another and final workout this afternoon. The team has taken a more or less definite form in the last few days, and while a number of other players will likely get a chance in the game on Monday, the team will probably line up as follows: Goal, Scott; defence, McKenzie and Whitcombe; left, Andrews; centre, McCullough; right, Rooney. The showing of these men in practice gives good promise of a good showing in the first game.

Scott is an old hand in goals. He has starred for several city teams, and last year played in the Montreal League. He will deal with the stray shots which the defence allow in summary manner. McKenzie was a strong member of last year's intermediates, and his work to date has shown him away above last year's form. His rushes usually get to the opponents' goal, and on the defensive he gives a good account of himself. Whitcombe is another one on whom McGill can rely. On Wednesday he carried the puck from end to end, and worked in well with his team-mates. McCullough, Andrews and Rooney make a good forward trio. McCullough is the find of the season. At all the practices so far he has starred. He bore in well at the net and has a wicked shot, is fast and plays combination. Rooney and Andrews are two—and the only two—remnants of last year's seniors. Both are going at a good clip and give good promise of more. On Wednesday's showing Parkins and Gibbs are the best sub forwards. Parkins is very aggresisve and keeps in the game all the time. Jacques, Dowell and Kelsh are also contenders for a position. The stick-handling of the latter almost entitles him to a place, but he is slow and inclined to be lazy. This is also the case with Hibbard on the defence. Hibbard at times stars, but his average play hardly guarantees him a permanent place on the team. Madden, who was out a week ago to-day, was not out Wednesday. He is almost sure of a position on the defence when he gets in condition. Both times he has been out he has shown himself a master of the game. In Rochester and Heartz, McGill has two extra goalkeepers. The former has been turning out regularly and has done consistent work in goal. Heartz comes from Mount Allison, where he played with that team when they were champions of the Maritime League. He has been out only once, but at that practice he stopped some awkward ones.

Others out on Wednesday were McDermot, London, Poe, Smith, Pitts and Kelly. The latter has been doing good work as a forward in centre ice, and will likely get a chance in one of the games in the near future.

Poulin, of first year medicine, has been doing some excellent coaching. Last year he was looking after the Ottawa College hockey team, and he is going to help McGill out this year. During the afternoon's play he gave a lot of advice (and even more is needed for some of the men) to the players. It was good advice, and the men will do well if they take it in.

Besides the men out on Wednesday, the college has some players who ought to turn out regularly. Fraser and Blair showed up well last Friday, and Hale has not yet put in an appearance. McGill has the players in college to fight for the City League championship. Practice and condition are necessary.

The games to be played during the holidays are:

December 20—8 p.m., M.A.A.A. vs. Shamrock; 9 p.m., Laval vs. Victoria; 10 p.m., McGill vs. National.

Dec. 27—8 p.m., Victoria vs. National; 9 p.m., McGill vs. Shamrock; 10 p.m., M.A.A.A. vs. Laval.

Jan. 3—8 p.m., M.A.A.A. vs. McGill; 9 p.m., Laval vs. National; 10 p.m., Shamrock vs. Victoria.

TWO NEW VARSITY PAPERS.

Two new journals will make their appearance at Varsity after Christmas. The "Aesculapius" the official organ of the Faculty of Medicine, will make its debut, while the "Applied Science" will again spring into existence as the organ of the Engineering Society. Mr. G. G. Macdonald, son of Dr. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe, and the present managing editor of the Varsity has been appointed editor-in-chief of "Applied Science," and he is supported by an energetic staff of nineteen members.

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GENTLEMEN'S "HUSSIF" (Mending Set), contains Scissors, Needles, Thread, etc., in roll-up case, $2.00.

AUTO SILVER PENCIL, contains five leads, from $1.50 to $2.50.

SEWING NOVELTIES, a complete assortment, from 50c. upwards.

"DORIN" POWDER BOX, $3.00 and $5.00.

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McGill Daily

Vol. 5. No. 13. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

W. W. Robinson
National Trust Co

"LABOR" THE SUBJECT FOR PHILOSOPHERS

"Some Ethical Phases of the Labour Question" is Discussed at Length by Society.

A. GARDNER IS SPEAKER

The Labor Problem Was Traced Throughout its Development From Earliest Time.

The inaugural meeting of the Philosophical Society for the present session was held in Strathcona Hall last evening in the presence of a fair attendance. Adolph Gardner, the secretary of the society, read an instructive and well-composed paper on "Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question," and the address itself and the ensuing discussion which took place helped to make the meeting a huge success.

C. N. Clark, the new president of the society, occupied the chair, while Drs. Caldwell and Hickson, of the department of philosophy, were also present. After the usual formalities, the chairman called upon the speaker of the evening to deliver his address.

Mr. Gardner introduced the subject under discussion with a general definition of labor, coupled with a reference to the twofold nature of the facts under consideration. While in its absolute sense, the question of labor and its bearing upon social wealth resolves itself to strict economic discussion, yet the all-important question of labor also admits of vital phases connected with the welfare of the laborer and those dependent upon him, all of which belong to the realm of ethical thought. "To the moral philosopher," explained the speaker, "the conception of the labor question resolves itself into the consideration of how far the various systems of labor conform to that body of principles upon which human morality is based."

A brief review was then made of the [illegible] earliest of times to the present day.

"Owing to the predominance of slavery and the crude mercantile theories during the Middle Ages, no organized systems of labor have existed until quite recently. The succeeding stages through which the development of labor has passed were next dwelt upon, until the enormous increase of production and the expansion of industry have given rise to the factory system of to-day. With the advent of the factory system have arisen numberless problems which have proven vital to the interests of the industrial movement and to the welfare of the industrial classes.

The advantages of the factory system and the benefits derived from it were then touched upon. "The factory, by bringing into active production work-people of a low grade of intelligence, and by thus providinig them with the means for education and intellectual devleopment, has proved itself to be a most potent element in promising civilization."

Emphasis was laid by the speaker upon the outstanding characteristic that so differentiates the early systems of labor from those in vogue to-day. "Employment to-day is by contract. The laborer agrees to work for wages paid to him under influences beyond the control of either his employer or himself, the rate of which is regulated by prevailing rate in the industry in which he is employed.

"The whole basis of the modern democratic movement has been the granting of greater opportunities, intellectual and political, to the laborers. It has worked towards the recognition of the manual laborer as something human, as something more than a mere machine. It has succeeded in giving him, if he will but strive to accept them, the necessary facilities for the development of his intellectual nature. It has enabled him to take his place, with the many others of his class, as an intelligent citizen of his country, and a potent factor in the development of its civilization."

Detailed discussion was then gone into regarding the evils of the sweatshop system, all of which come largely within the domain of morals. The harmful physical effects which this system produces upon the poor workers were dwelt upon, and optimistic views expressed regarding the action of modern legislation to at least alleviate, if not wholly remove, these undesirable conditions.

The various aspects of competition, moral and biological, assuming in the case of the laborer the guise of a "survival of the fittest" process, were then discussed. The movement of reform in the matter of shortening the hours of labor, and rendering the conditions of work as sanitary and comfortable as possible, were next touched upon.

Labor unions, their powerful influence both for good and bad, then came in for both commendation and condemnation. The justification of strikes was next discussed, how when driven to excess such systems were evil and when productive of good moral results, were worthy of praise.

The speaker concluded with references to the enormous benefits brought about by recent democratic legislation, all of which has tended to make the lot of the laborer to-day a better one. "Within the whole range of social economics, nothing has tended to promote the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of the laboring men and women more than the acts of legislation of that nature, demanded as they are by the constant presence of the wretched unemployed, the severity of competition and the spread of the virtuous principle of altruism."

Discussion of a critical nature was then participated in by all present, the views of the professors and members being freely interchanged on the subjects brought under discussion. After a hearty vote of thanks passed to the speaker, the meeting adjourned.

What Do You Think Of the Freshmen?

The McGill Daily would like to hear from students on this subject for insertion in the special Freshies' Number to appear next Saturday. Opinions are limited to 100 words in length and must be in the hands of the Daily by six o'clock Friday evening. The names of writers must accompany the opinions, not necessarily for publication.

What do you think of the Freshies? Let the Daily know.

RE-ELECTION OF THEOLOGS. SATISFACTORY

W. J. Johnson is Now Premier and G. H. Wilding Leader of Opposition

DECISIVE VOTING

As Usual a Lunch Was Provided by the Victors After the Voting.

Owing to a slight misunderstanding the students of the Wesleyan Theological College decided to hold a re-election of their officers last night in place of the one held last Wednesday night.

The results were all that could be desired and those elected met with a great ovation from their gratified friends. The votes recorded were overwhelming and there now no doubt that the right men are in the right places.

The Cabinet now stands as follows:

Premier—W. J. Johnson.
Speaker—A. V. Ribb.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—H. Allenby.
Minister of Arts and Letters—C. Cuming.
Minister of Athletics—[illegible]emple.
Minister of Finance—W[illegible]ong.
Minister of Missions—R. Stafford.
Leader of the Opposition—G. H. Wilding.

As usual after these elections the men elected to office regaled their brethren in a most sumptuous manner, after which songs and recitations were indulged in until a late hour.

After these splendid feasts the Freshmen are beginning to wish that such elections could take place weekly, especially when such generous fellows are elected to office.

DEPOSITS NEEDED FOR 1917 ANNUAL

Sum of Fifty Cents for Each Number Required Must be Given to Presidents.

All members of the undergraduate body and others desirous of obtaining copies of the 1917 Annual are asked to make a deposit of fifty cents to the presidents of their respective classes without fail before to-morrow evening. The business board has decided that only a limited number of copies of the Annual will be printed this year to guard against the financial loss incurred in the production of the 1916 Annual, and is taking the steps to ascertain just how many subscriptions it will be necessary to make provision for. It is absolutely necessary that the deposit be in the hands of the class presidents before the time mentioned, as a committee appointed to investigate this matter must make a report at the meeting of the business board called for to-morrow evening.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Special Services Conducted in Church of the Advent, Ottawa, For Pte. Oscar Y. Brown.

A special memorial service was conducted Sunday morning in the Church of the Advent, Ottawa, in memory of Pte. Oscar Y. Brown, the McGill man whose death as a prisoner of war in Dortmund, Westphalia, Germany, was announced last week. The pastor, the Rev. C. Seymour Bullock, preached an appropriate sermon from the text, "Be of good courage, and let us behave ourselves valiantly for our people." Special music was also introduced in the service.

GOOD START IS GIVEN TO LIT. SOCIETY

Strathcona Hall Was the Scene of the First of This Session's Activities.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Decided at Kingston Not to Bring the I. U. D. L. Into Existence This Year.

About sixty students turned out last evening to the first meeting of the Literary Society. C. J. Tidmarsh, who acted as chairman, made a few opening remarks and called upon Dr. Leacock, the honorary president of the society, to say a few words. In substance, Dr. Leacock said that the society was very interesting to him, and that from the student point of clew it should be more important even than lectures. He regretted the fact that the society has never filled the place it should, and impressed upon his hearers the fact that it belonged to every one in the University and not to any one faculty. The great asset of the society was that it afforded its members an opportunity to become fluent speakers — an asset, he added, which was beneficial from a dollars and cents point of view as well as from an intellectual standpoint. This meeting, he pointed out, was a trial as to whether the society should exist or not. Let it live really and seriously for its own sake, with members whose hearts were in the cause. No outside attractions are necessary for the success of the society, although many men would undoubtedly be only too glad to aid in any way possible. As for himself, Dr. Leacock gave "carte blanche" to any person who wanted help in the way of preparing debates, or in any capacity [illegible] he was able to serve.

The chairman echoed the statements of Dr. Leacock, and thanked him for his kindness in addressing the meeting.

Dr. C. Fryer, of the department of history, was next called upon to address the gathering. Dr. Fryer said he did not come for the mere purpose of making a speech, but rather because he was interested in debating, which interest dated back to his college days. Memories, not always pleasant,, he remarked, come back to him of those first debates. The thing which he seemed to have most clearly remembered was of one time when he won a prize reputed (and he accented "reputed") to be worth $100. Upon valuation it turned out to be worth 50 cents. However, Dr. Fryer was the first and, so far as we know, only first-year man to succeed in winning an intercollegiate debate, which he did while at McGill. With best wishes for the society's success, he closed his remarks.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted without comment.

The chairman then gave his report of the I.U.D.L. meeting at Kingston last Thursday.

The University of Toronto has decided not to participate in any intercollegiate contests. As a result they sent no representative to the meeting, nor did they send any notice of their withdrawal. The idea was to have the Pentagonal system as explained in the Daily some time ago, with McMaster as the fifth college. McMaster, however, has other arrangements made for this year, so that this, coupled with Toronto's action, made the idea untenable. Therefore it was finally decided to suspend I.U.D.L. activities for this year.

Instead a system of inter-class debating is to be inaugurated. There ensued a lengthy argument as to what method was to be followed in this matter, and it was finally left undecided, with a view of more definite plans being drawn up for the next meeting.

The officers elected for the society were as follows:

President—F. B. Common, Law '17.
Vice-president—W. S. Sutherland, Sci. '17.

Two student members of the advisory board—E. J. Lowe, Sci. '17, and P. A. G. Clark, Arts '17.

This Time Last Year
From the Daily Fyles

University of Toronto defeated Queen's in the second senior Intercollegiate game of the season by the score of 21-14.

A branch of the Red Cross is organized at the Royal Victoria College.

McGill English Rugby team wins from Montreal by default.

McGill Seconds defeated Queen's Intermediates by score of 6-2.

Macdonald snowed under by undefeated McGill Juniors by score of 32-0.

RATHER HARSH.

The Girl—I say, Algy, why do you make your own cigarettes?

Algy—Because the—er—doctor said that I must take more—er—exercise.

HE MEANT WELL.

Fond Father—"Well, we have a new babyq at our house."

Motor Enthusiast (absently)—"What horse-power?"

MORE INFORMATION.

Tommy—"Paw, what is an enemy to society?"

Mr. Figg—"Any sensible married man is an enemy to 'society' as his wife understands the word."

McGILL DAILY

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Graduates, Montreal, $3.60; elsewhere, $3.50.

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Polished Mahogany "Stack" Cabinet. The most compact cabinet made. 146 pieces, "Clinton" Design by Wm. Rogers. Reg. $165.00, for $110.00

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Breakfast at 25c Dinner at 35c
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21 Meal Tickets for $7.50
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WEEKLY ALUMNI EDITION

McGill Daily

WEEKLY ALUMNI EDITION

Vol. 5. No. 59. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Most men now buy their evening clothes, like their day clothes, ready made.

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Evening Clothes

Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits — are the kind that you or any man might be proud to wear at any event.

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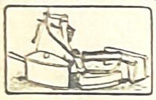

"Utility" men everywhere can't see just how they ever got along without the HOTPOINT UTILITY OUTFIT.

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THE WINDSOR MONTREAL

New Year's Eve SUPPER

TWENTY PER CENT. of the gross receipts will be divided between the Canadian Red Cross and the 1916 Patriotic Fund.

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For reservations, see Mr. Arnold, Maitre D'Hotel.

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DISCUSSION RE PAYING FINES

Dean Moyse and Leading Undergraduates Meet.

COLLECTION IS DIFFICLUT

Students Are in Favor of Having Fine Taken Through Bursar's Office.

Representatives of the Undergraduate Societies of the different faculties and members of the Students' Council in conference yesterday with Dean Moyse, chairman of the Committee on Morals and Discipline, were agreed that the best possible way in which the fine imposed upon first and second-year students for damage done to the Molson House at the time of the encounter on October 22, could be collected, would be through the Bursar's office.

In opening the meeting, Dr. Moyse said that he was always anxious when Sports Day arrived, and that in his opinion the time has come for such displays to cease.

The Committee on Morals and Discipline were fully aware of the fact that the disturbances were happily free from destruction of private property and trouble with the police, but as University property was damaged, the students were liable to such penalties as the committee should see fit to impose. He was very glad that these two serious things were not part of the trouble. The question was how best to collect the fine from the students.

The students present were the following: A. S. Lamb, president of the Students' Council; S. Vineberg, representative to the Students' Council from the Faculty of Law; G. Lindsay, representative to Students' Council from Science; S. G. Baldwin, representative to Students' Council from Medicine; H. R. Morgan, representative-elect to Students' Council from Arts (in absence of C. J. Tidmarsh); W. S. Sutherland, president, Science Undergraduate Sc...mitted to repre...ck, president of th...anization outside...graduates' Society; F. W. ..., vice-president of Law Undergraduates' Society.

W. S. Sutherland said that he had spoken to various men in the first and second years, and the prevalent opinion was that the only way out of the difficulty was to have the fine taken out of the caution money, or an assessment levied through the Bursar. Some do not favor the idea of a fine, he said, adding that the Science Undergraduates' Society had put itself on record as disclaiming all responsibility for the affairs, as the matter, which concerned all Faculties, should rest with the Students' Council.

That the money could most easily be raised through the medium of the caution money was the contention of J. E. Affleck, who stated that through absence from the Medical Building he had had an opportunity to discuss the matter with the first and second-year men. He was not in favor of the Undergraduates Societies collecting the money, as he thought this would meet with a great deal of difficulty. He also pointed out that the society had no means of compelling the men to pay the money.

The students of the first and second years in Law found a champion in S. Vineberg, who claimed that both years previous to the disturbance had passed resolutions not to take part, and that, furthermore, the second-year men were always classed as juniors, and as such took part in junior year activities.

The Dean agreed that the Law students should not contribute to the fine if they had decided not to take part in the affair.

Messrs. Baldwin, Lindsay and Morgan were of the opinion that the fine should be collected through the Bursar.

A. S. Lamb said that it was his personal feeling that if the Undergraduate Societies feel that they will have difficulty in collecting the money, it should be collected through the Bursar. This was the simplest plan in his opinion.

Dr. Moyse thought that if the Undergraduate Societies found it impracticable to collect the fine, notices should be posted after the Christmas holidays, stating that if the assessment is not paid by a certain date, a certain penalty, such as suspension from lectures, would follow. The Law students, he said, had placed themselves on solid ground and had acted perfectly fair.

A further meeting of the Committee on Morals and Discipline will be necessary to decide upon the matter. In the meantime, it is understood that the chairman of the committee is to be communicated with by the presidents of the Undergraduate Societies as to the best methods of collecting the fine.

EIGHT U. OF T. MEN HAVE JOINED FIFTH COMPANY.

The following University of Toronto graduates and undergraduates have joined the Fifth Universities Company at Toronto.

H. D. Lang, University College, '19.
R. C. Geddes, B.A., University Coll.
N. D. Clarke, Victoria College.
R. Millyard, B.A., Victoria, '15.
M. D. Sebell, Science, '18.
J. E. Gould, Knox College.
W. H. Sim, Trinity College.
A. H. Livingston, Science, '18.

LAST REGULAR ISSUE.

With this issue, the McGill Daily ceases regular publication until January 5. Another issue, however, will appear on December 17.

LAW MEN WILL HOLD BANQUET

No Protest Against Going Ahead With Function.

COMMITTEE IS ELECTED

Hereafter Law Students Must Not Smoke in the Lecture Rooms.

The question of holding a Law dinner was discussed at a meeting of the Law Undergraduate Society in the common room of the Law Building yesterday morning. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of that memorable meeting of Monday, Dec. 6, J. N. Beauchamp, president of the society, brought forward the question of the annual Law dinner. Not a single voice was raised in protest against the holding of the function, and as a result a committee was elected, consisting of the following: Third year, E. F. Cou...lin, and — Phaneuf; second year, T. J. Kelly and A. W. Langlois; first year, L. H. Ballantyne and W. F Bowl...

It was pointed out by the president that in former years any money which remained over after paying the expenses of the dinner went to swell the funds of the society, but that it was the intention this year to refund any surplus.

The Law students have been in the habit of smoking in the lecture rooms of the building, and no objection was made; but when a student attempted to smoke a "bad" cigar (as a mild-tempered lecturer called it) during a lecture the other day, the Dean thought it time to call a halt. As a result My Lady ...otine is requested ... not to frequent ... of the lecture rooms.

The touch of human nature which makes itself felt everywhere crept into yesterday's proceedings in the way of a request from the janitor that he be not forgotten at this gladsome season of the year.

IN AID OF OUR WOUNDED TOMMIES

McGill Alumnae Society Organizes Course of Lectures.

The members of the McGill Alumnae Society have organized, in aid of the wounded soldiers, a course of four lectures to be given in the Royal Victoria College on the second and fourth Tuesdays of January and February, at 8.15 p.m. The lecturers are all well known to the Montreal public, and should attract large audiences. The course comprises the following lectures:

January 11—"The Problem of the Middle East," Dr. Charles W. Colby.

Jan. 25—(Subject not announced), Major the Rev. Bruce Taylor.

Feb. 8—"Submarine Warfare," Dr. Howard T. Barnes (illustrated by lantern slides and motion pictures by courtesy of Pathe Freres).

Feb. 22—"McGill Hospital Unit" (Illustrated), Dr. Maude E. Abbott.

The tickets are in books of four, $1 for the series, but may be sold singly at 25c each. They are transferable and available for any lecture, and may be obtained at the Royal Victoria College or by telephone, Uptown 7962, Westmount 26...81. The entire proceeds will be given to Red Cross work, and it is hoped that the scheme will receive the hearty support of all those in sympathy with this worthy cause.

WRIST-WATCH LOST.

Lost—In the McGill Union a wrist-watch. Return to Pte. Hughes, 6th Universities Company.

SCIENCE FOOTBALLERS

Will the following members of the Science Faculty football team please report at the Rembrandt's Studio, 591 St. Catherine street west, at 12 o'clock (noon), Saturday, December 11th: E. P. Wilson, Rosborough, Williscroft, H. Ferguson, Davis, Wilkins, Trapp, J. Ferguson, Rounthwaite, Ryan, Brown, Sears, McNe...il, Kelly, Harris, C. Wilson. D. H. Woollatt, manager. No uniforms required.

What's On

Coming.

Dec. 13—Arts and Law examinations commence.

Dec. 14—Dr. Ami before Oriental Society.

Dec. 15—Mr. Woodsworth's address to R.V.C. Y.W.C.A.

DR. H. OERTEL BEFORE MEDS.

His Subject. His Subjects.

CASE REPORT PRESENTED

Other Members of Faculty Addressed the Medical Undergraduates.

A very largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Medical Society was held last night in the Assembly Hall. All of the five years were represented, and this fact, together with the excellent programme, accounted for the success of the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. O'Regan '16, the delegate to the Queen's dance, reported a most hospitable reception at Kingston, particularly by the Queen's proper.

Mr. Desaulniers '17 moved, "That the executive of the Undergraduate Medical Society communicate with the proper authorities at the Royal Victoria Hospital and inquire if the road leading from Pine avenue to the students' entrance at the hospital would be repaired as a sidewalk. And during the winter months that a path be kept opened for the convenience of the students."

Mr. Fabien Poulin '19 rendered in splendid voice two vocal selections, ably accompanied by Mr. G. Sanders.

At this point, Professor Oertel, the speaker of the evening arrived, and was formally introduced by the president.

Dr. Oertel then proceeded with his subject, "The Relation of Science to Medicine." His matter was the concensus of world-famed authorities, supplemented by the careful personal observation for which he is universally known. The subject was dealt with in a masterly and pleasing manner as follows:

The relation of science to the practice of medicine concerns every one of us, whether we are first-year medical students, or practitioners, or pro... you depend al... It is not a new subject, for ... account of its great importance ... various aspects many times, and by able exponents.

No one doubts to-day that science has profoundly modified medical thought and practice; that most of our advances in medicine and surgery rest on the shoulders of the laboratory investigators; nay, more, it may be justly claimed that our modern structure in theory and practice of medicine grew directly out of the scientific laboratory; for Virchow, the founder of our pathology, as well as Pasteur, Koch, Lister, Behring, Ehrlich, to mention only a few names, created not only the theory but the practice of modern medicine and surgery in the laboratory. That point is generally, I believe, admitted, and I would only tire you by taking up and rehearsing once more what is now common knowledge, and may be found in every medical text book, and in any address on this subject delivered during the last ten or fifteen years.

But there is one phase in the relation of science to medicine which is still much under discussion, and of which I wish to speak to you to-night. This is the position which science holds in the education of the practising physician.

It is not uncommon to-day to find men who hold that the training of a physician may be either scientific or practical, thus establishing a contrast between the science and practice of medicine. These representatives (and they are quite numerous) apparently look upon science as a store or shop for knowledge in facts, theories and hypotheses; scientific teaching as delivery of these goods, and hold that too many of them rather hinder than help the practitioner in the performance of his duties.

Now, it will, I believe, be admitted by every sensible person without hesitation, that a large number of dead facts and theories, stuffed into a brain like straw into a dead animal by the taxidermist, have about an equal value. They may serve an ornamental purpose, but they remain dead, useless, and take up altogether too much space in the limited brain capacity of the human race. An individual thus prepared may sometimes shine as a marvel of knowledge; he is, to use Mr. Dooley's expression, well trained as a walking encyclopedia of useless information, but he is not scientific. For information alone is not science, neither are observations made on a rabbit or guinea pig necessarily scientific (as some seem to think), nor are all observations made on the human animal by a practitioner of medicine, just because he is a practitioner unscientific.

The truth is that the great value of science and scientific education to medicine lies in a much broader and wider aspect than in the narrow memory of facts and theories; it lies in the scientific method of thought, and in the development of the scientific attitude of mind.

Experience has shown that, whether we are physicians trying to diagnose a disease or understand a patient, or historians or philosophers investigating phases of human life, or laboratory workers observing a reaction in a test-tube, or looking at a slide under a microscope, there is only one method which leads to our goal, only

(Continued on Page 3.)

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That you want him to call for your Overcoat or Suit to Sponge and Press or Dry Clean and make necessary re... leaving for the Holidays. ... save you the price of a new one.

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BORDEN'S Reindeer Brand Coffee

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Just add Boiling Water

1 lb. can makes 30 cups delicious coffee.

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"Montreal's Most Popular Restaurant"

Enquire About Our

Special Meal Tickets

For our American Plan—Table d'Hote Dining Room Upstairs

A LA CARTE SERVICE—6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Medical Officers Report June 18/18

Gunshot Wounds (shell).
Compound fracture frontal bone. (forehead)
Perforating wound right subclavicular region
Chest
Compound comminuted fracture little finger, left.
Wound ring finger, left.
Wound left knee -

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BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
FOR THE REGIMENTAL
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AT

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE
MONDAY · FEBRUARY 14 · 1916

Capt Robinson

MENU

Canape of Sardines Diable

..

Consomme Princesse

..

Supreme of Sole
Marguery

..

Saddle of Lamb, Bouquetiere

..

Lettuce and Grape
Fruit Salad

..

Cherries Flambee, University

..

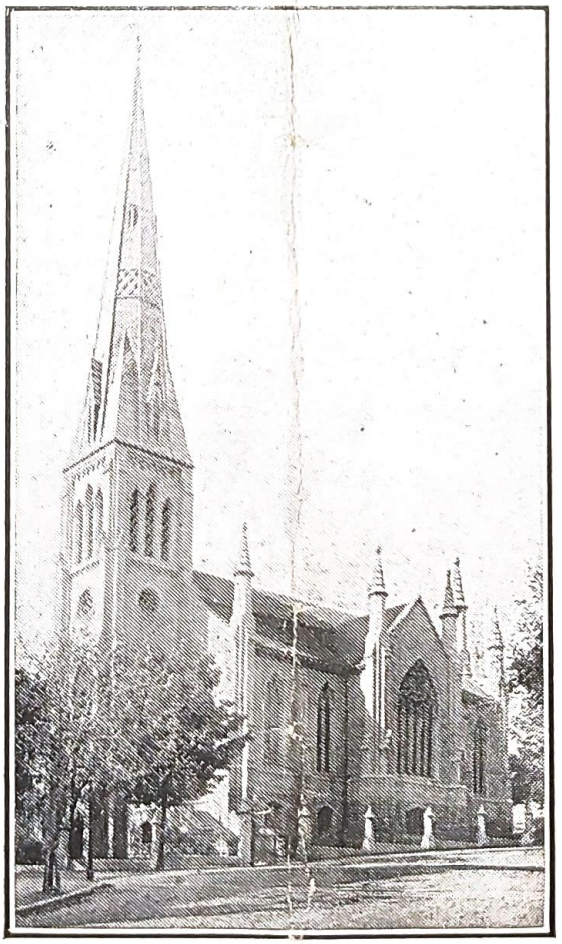
Demi Tasse

University Club
March 12, 1917

St. Andrew's Church

(Church of Scotland)

Beaver Hall Hill
Montreal



"Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness"

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES

FOR

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

FRANCE 1916.

"THEY SAVED THE DAY"

Military Parade Service

Under command of
MAJOR-GENERAL E. W. WILSON
G. O. C., M. D. No. 4

Commemorating the Unfaltering Heroism of Canadian Soldiers at the Second Battle of Ypres and Other Fields of Honour

SECOND ANNIVERSARY

MONTREAL

Sunday, April 22nd, 1917

At 3.00 P.M.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses row and row
That mark our place. And in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

CLERGY OFFICIATING:

Bishop Farthing
Major Rev. Bruce Taylor, D.D.
Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D.
Rev. Hugh Pedley, D.D.
Rev. F. L. Orchard, B.D.
Major Rev. C. A. Williams

Music by the band of 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, O.C. Lt.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat.
C. C. Antoney, *Bandmaster*

Massed choirs of St. Paul's Presbyterian and St. James Methodist Churches under the direction of F. H. Blair, Esq., and Capt. Charles C. Hole.

"THEY SAVED THE DAY"

Military Parade Service

BRIG.-GENERAL E. W. WILSON O. C. MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4

To Commemorate the Unfaltering Heroism of Canadian Soldiers at the Second Battle of Ypres

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

HELD IN THE ARENA - MONTREAL

Easter Sunday, 1916, at 3 p.m.

For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and meet the war—
The Hun is at the gate.

Though all we know depart,
The old commandments stand;
In courage keep your heart:
In strength lift up your hand.

No easy hope or lies
Shall bring us to our goal,
But iron sacrifice,
Of body, will and soul.

There's but one task for all,
For each one life to give;
Who stands if freedom fall?
Who die if England live?

(*Kipling*)

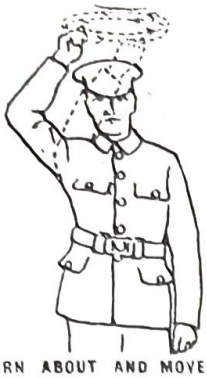
Clergy Officiating:

BISHOP FARTHING
MAJOR REV. BRUCE TAYLOR, D.D.
REV. PRINCIPAL SMYTH, LL.D.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, D.D.
REV. O. C. S. WALLACE, D.D.
MAJOR REV. C. A. WILLIAMS

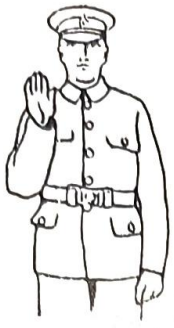
Music by the band of 1st Regiment Canadian Grenadier Guards
Bandmaster J. J. Gagnier

SIGNALS

ADVANCE OR FORWARD.



TURN ABOUT AND MOVE OFF IN THE NEW DIRECTION.



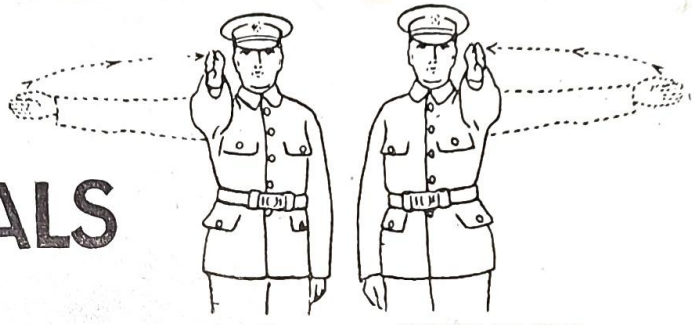
QUICK TIME.

DOUBLE.

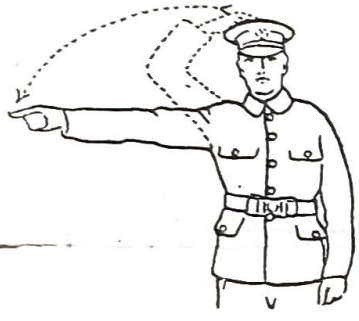
LIE DOWN.

INCLINE TO THE RIGHT.

INCLINE TO THE LEFT.

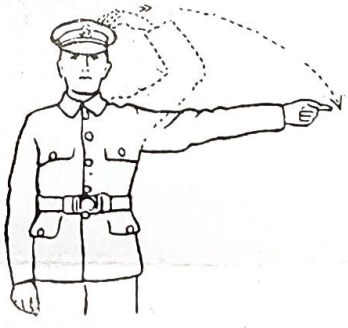


WHEEL TO THE LEFT. WHEEL TO THE RIGHT.



CLOSE ON THE RIGHT.

CLOSE ON THE CENTRE.



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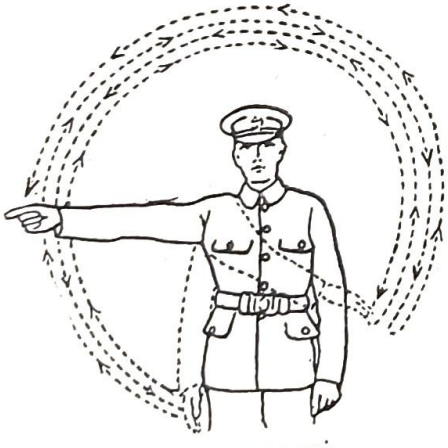
REINFORCE.



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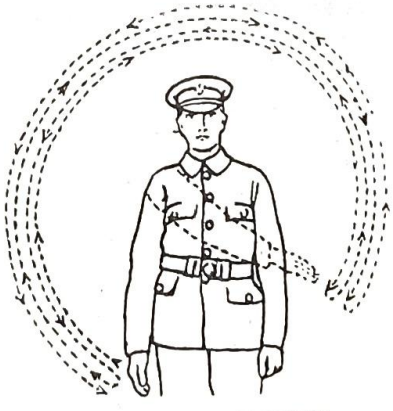

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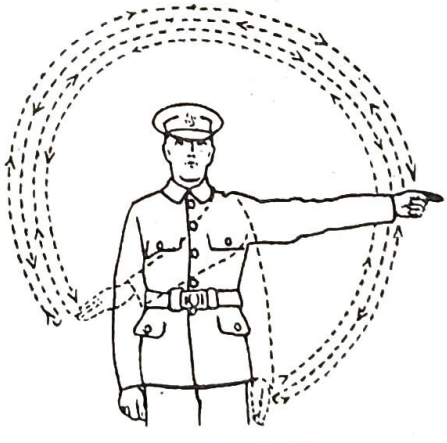

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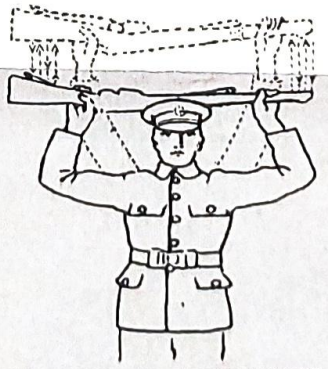
NO ENEMY IN SIGHT.

ENEMY IN SIGHT IN SMALL NUMBERS.



ENEMY IN SIGHT IN LARGE NUMBERS.

HALT.

VICTORY CAMPAIGN

Canadian Patriotic Fund

AND

. . . Red Cross Society . . .

February 12th to 16th, 1917

WINDSOR HOTEL

MONTREAL

The Montreal Daily Star.

1 The Weather: FAIR and COLDER MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1917

OF LATE SGRAIN ATTENDED

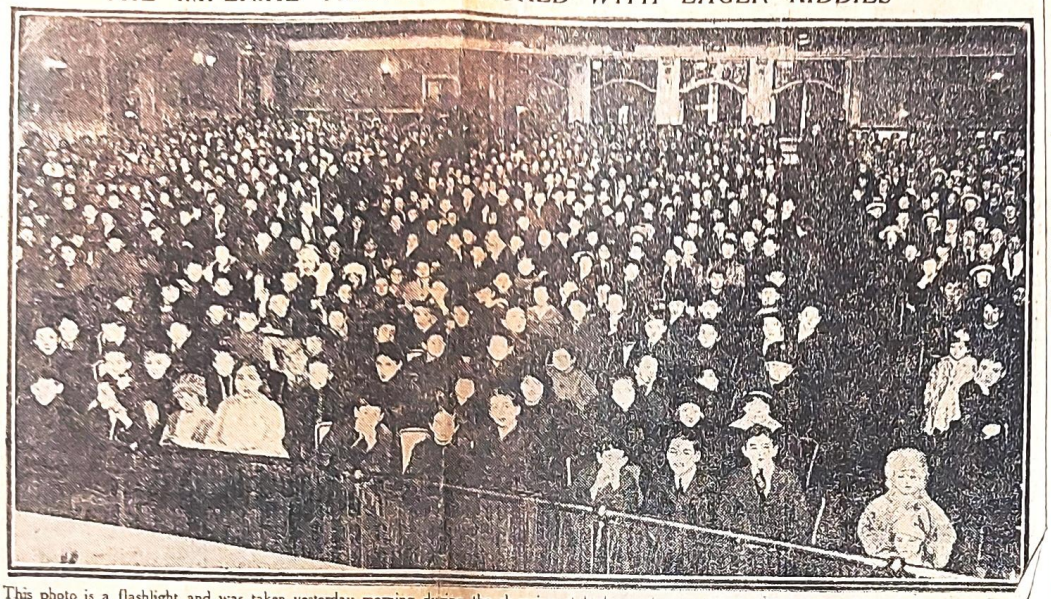
as Crowded With Well Tributes Were Plentiful—ne

chapelle, Mr. Justice Lamothe, Louis Loranger, K.C., G. Parent, of Quebec, Alfred Parent, Quebec, W. A. Handfield, K. C., Napoleon Gauvin, T. Poitvin, Quebec, Leopold Cantin (Quebec), W. A. Baker, K.C., O. Montmarquette, Alf. Fruneau, Dr. Guy Hamel, C. Casgrain, Smeaton White, Hector Garneau, L. J. Gobeury, Chief Justice Archibald, J. de L. Tache (Ottawa), A. Racine, M.L.C.; H. Plante, Joseph Vermette, P. Brisset des Nos, Joseph Rolland, Absalon Thouin, G. Lessard, A. Pouliot, Dakers Cameron, C. J. Cote, E. Robitaille, Eric Cote, Hon. H. B. Rainville, M.L.C.; T. Roberge, P. J. Malo, R. Anderson, J. E. Bernier, L. Beaudoin, A. Lachance, Eug. Trudel, F. X. Cote J. D. Colombe, Jos. Lanzon, L. Bolvin, A. Bolvin, Dr. Samson, H. Gagnon, E. St. Laurent, Tom Ahearn, C. Doucet, Pamphile DuTremblay, K.C.; E. A. Rinfret, J. A. Ouimet K.C.; P. Mallet, Dr. D. Masson, R. C. Wilkins, L. W. Cairns, A. Brouillet, Dr. A. Gendron, Eug. Garneau, Dr. Bernier, Dr. Lafortune, Dr. M. Bernier, Dr. V. Martin, A. St Jacques, K.C.; L. Tripanier, Ald. T. O'Connell, P. Guevremont, M. Donnelly, B. Lacroix, F. Hogue, Eug. Panneton, J. Piquet, A. Boyer, Col. Chinick, Eugene Tarte, J. H. Loranger K.C.; C. Renaud, L. Bastien, Alf. Rochette, D. Gagnon, L. P. Robitaille, Aurele Leclerc (Quebec); L. O. Morency, G. Parent, L. G. A. Cresse, K.C.; John Sullivan, K.C.

MANY JUDGES PRESENT.

Lieut.-Col. Victor Ballad

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE PACKED WITH EAGER KIDDIES



This photo is a flashlight and was taken yesterday morning during the showing of Robinson Crusoe through the courtesy of the theatre by The

THE LATE DR. C. L. WHEELER

DR. C. L. WHEELER DIED IN NEW YORK

LARGE GIFTS ARE MADE TO JEWISH

MANY CHILDREN SAW ROBINSON

NAMES OF VICTIMS TO BE MA

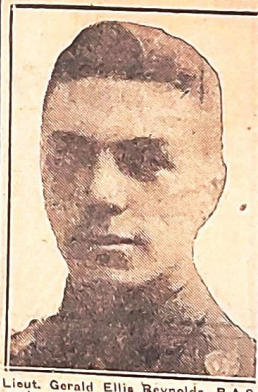
Forty-two Lost Lives in Halifax—Those Who Cases in the Institution

Special to The Montreal Star.

ST. FERDINAND DE HALIFAX, Jan. 2.—The ruins of the insane asylum are still smouldering, and are too hot as yet to permit of search being conducted for the remains of the forty-two victims of Saturday night's fire. Part of the body of Sister Ter-

AR, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 918

YOUNG VETERAN KILLED IN ACTION



Lieut. Gerald Ellis Reynolds, R.A.S. who saw service in infantry as wel as aviation.

YOUNG AIRMAN IS KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Gerald Ellis Reynolds, R A. S., killed in action June 27, was young man with a long record of wa service. He served in the infantr with the Princess Pats, and late transferred to the air service.

Lieut. Reynolds was descended from old U. E. Loyalist stock. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Reynolds, of Rutherford, N.J., and a great-grandson of the late Capt Zonas Reynolds, of Waterloo, Que Although born in Canada, he went to live in the United States at the age of ten, but heard the call when the war broke out and enlisted in November, 1915, in the McGill 5th Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., receiving his training and promotion to sergeant in Montreal. He saw service in the Ypres salient and on the Somme, was wounded over the left eye and the eyeball of the right eye during the advance on Courcellette, September 15, 1916. He was sent back to England with recommendations for a commission, and later he transferred from the P.P.C.L.I., to the Royal Air Service.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1928

A JUNE WEDDING

Mr. Jonathan Robinson and his bride, formerly Miss Florence W. McMaster, whose marriage took place last evening at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount.

May 2nd

2

MORE NAMES FOR MONTREAL'S LONG ROLL OF HONOR

Major Eric O. McMurtry has been killed in action while serving with the Royal Flying Corps. He was the youngest of five sons, three of whom have volunteered for active service. Lieut. Rennie O. McMurtry, who is with Cape's Battery, cabled his parents yesterday the death of his brother. The third brother, Capt. A. O. McMurtry is now recovering from the effects of an operation in a London Hospital.

Major McMurtry was only twenty years of age when he went overseas. He graduated from the Royal Military college in June, 1914. He joined the 24th Battalion as soon as war was declared, and went overseas with that unit with the rank of major. He was invalided home last summer, suffering from shell shock, and after his marriage to Miss Amy Southam in September, returned with his wife to England. There he took a course in aviation, and won his "wings" only on Easter Sunday. He was in France only ten days.

ON CASUALTY LIST

Major E. O. McMurtry (Killed in Action), Montreal.

LIEUT. McMURTRY'S HONOR

Montreal Lawyer Gets Military Cross for Observation Work

Lieut. R. O. McMurtry, of the 107th Canadian Siege Battery, has been awarded the Military Cross for his services in carrying out observation duties, according to word received in the city yesterday. It is known that this battery, under Major Cape, has been exceptionally busy for some time, and that, therefore, its work has called for strenuous and daring reconnaisances of a kind already described in The Gazette.

Lieut. McMurtry is a member of the legal firm of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael. His residence is at 29 Tower avenue.

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.

LOCAL CASUALTY LIST

Only three local soldiers appeared in the overnight casualty list. They were Pte. F. A. Hart, 2420 LaSalle avenue, and Pte. John Le Blanc, 772 Des Erables street, both of whom were killed in action, and Pte. Henry Westerman, 25 Rozel street, wounded.

...ng insects are among the natural ...s of Japan. The most prized of ... black-bettle named "suzum- ... means "insect bell-stop" ...

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

Percy H. Meyer, British Army Service Corps.
Sergt. George F. Cook, 21st Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
Sergt. Arthur Hubbard, Canadian Army Service Corps.
George Reith, 3rd Brigade Canadian Infantry.
Charles H. Carpenter, British Army
* Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Geo. Fayers, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Sergt. Frank Fayers, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
John W. Fayers, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
George R. Hansford, 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada.
* R. Hector Longhurst, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
William Pollard, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Edward Thomas Roberts, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
* Alfred Baker, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Wm. Baker 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
W. Pierce Gould, 101st Battalion Canadian Infantry.
* Sergt.-Major Wm. F. Vittie, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Claude I. Roberts, 13th Batta-Highlanders.
J. Arthur L. Stanley 13th Battalion Canadian Highlanders.
George R. Glidden, 87th Battalion Canadian Royal Grenadiers.
Charles Norris, 148th Battalion Canadian Infantry.
C. Mortimer Payne, Army Medical Corps, Victoria, B.C.
William W. Smith, 6th Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
James M. Vittie, 3rd Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
Eric A. Graham, 3rd Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
Walter Lorne Thayer, 35th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Keith C. Vittie, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

* Killed in Action

NEW MANAGER NAMED

Mr. John McDonald Is Head of National Trust at Montreal

Mr. John McDonald, secretary of the National Trust Company here since 1913, has been appointed manager of the Montreal office.

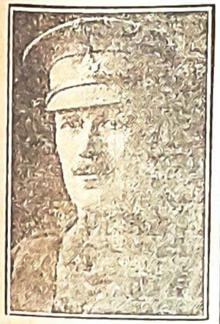
Mr. McDonald and the late Captain Percival Molson, M.C., whom Mr. McDonald succeeds as manager of the Montreal office of the company, were class mates and close friends through their courses at the Montreal High School and McGill University. They graduated in Arts at McGill in 1901, and after an interval of a few years came together again in the office of the National Trust here. Capt. Molson joined the company's staff in 1902 and Mr. McDonald in 1905.

Advancement in each case was rapid. Capt. Molson became successively accountant and secretary, and was succeeded in those positions by Mr. McDonald. Capt. Molson finally moving up in 1913 to the position of manager. When Capt. Molson went to France, Mr. McDonald was placed in charge of the office. His appointment as manager this week fills the vacancy left by that gallant officer's untimely death.

Mr. Wynne Robinson, who has been assistant secretary of the Montreal office, has now been appointed secretary. Like Mr. McDonald, the manager, and Mr. O. B. MacCallum, the trust officer of the company here, Mr. Robinson is a graduate of McGill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Goff Penny have received a cable announcing the fact that their son, Lieut. E. Goff Trevor Penny, 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross.

THE LATE CAPT. DUNCAN CAMPBELL



The Star published a picture on Monday, showing how he looked when he was still deeply interested in hockey. This is how he looked when he led his troop of Fort Garry Horse to glorious victory and death. (From his latest photograph.)

Dec 1917

MAJ. MACKENZIE PROVOST MARSHAL

Returned Veteran and Former Athlete Secures New Post

Major Philip Mackenzie, M.C., late of the Princess Patricias, has been appointed to the position of Provost Marshal, for Military District No. 4. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday at militia headquarters.

The Government could hardly have selected a better known, more respected or more popular man for the post. Though no soldier likes to be sent to the guard-house, it is almost certain that they would rather be sent there by Major Mackenzie than by any other man, for soldiers are notoriously good sports, and the new Provost Marshal has been a good sport and a sportsman all his life.

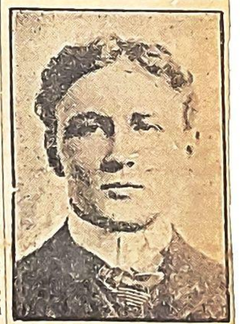
He was not only good, but celebrated. He has gone in for all branches of amateur athletics and virtually wound up his sporting career by being President of the Montreal Rugby football club and amateur squash-racket champion. And those who have attended amateur championship matches know that rackets, though usually considered an effete society sport, is about as strenuous as any athletic games that can be indulged in.

As a rugby footballer, Major Mackenzie used to be a star. His best work was done with the old Britannias and his aggressiveness often got him into trouble, but as he never committed any deliberate fouls, this only endeared him the more to the enthusiastic followers of the game, which in the days when he played, was composed of the best element in Montreal, a football match on the M. A. A. A. or Britannia grounds being as much of a function as an evening at the Horse-show.

When the war broke out, he with his friend and fellow footballer the late Captain Molson, who was killed shortly after he returned to the front from a brief furlough last spring, joined the second Universities' Company to reinforce the Princess Patricias, and bore his share of the brunt of the fighting, till he too was invalided home.

Although he wanted to return, it was considered by the Medical Board that he would never be able to stand the rigor of trench life again and with the Military Cross bestowed upon him for his good work while he was across he returned to work as a stockbroker, till he was offered the present position.

NEW PROVOST MARSHAL



Major Phil Mackenzie, M.C., late of Princess Pats., who has been named Provost Marshal of Montreal Military District.

...TOBER 8, 1917.

SCOTTISH TEAM MEET IRISHMEN

In the Last of the International Matches to Be Staged This Season

OLD COUNTRY SOCCER

Interesting Race Continues in the Various Sections of the English Football League

With the playing of the international, Scotland vs. Ireland, this afternoon on Grand Trunk grounds, brings the season's internationals to a close. Ireland have a grand chance to land the championship by beating the Scots. Should Ireland play as they did against England they will make the Scots travel the limit. The Scots are in the lead by their defeat of England, while Ireland made a draw with England, so Ireland have a chance to win the International Championship of 1917.

The teams will line up as follows:
Scotland—Easson, Gillies, Beattie, Dick, Menary, Harris, Fullerton, McLeish, Crossan, Seath, Sellars. Reserves, Bell and Gordon.
Ireland—Hughes, Dodd, Meghan, Chadwick, Kelly, Flanagan, Rooney, Laverty, Groves, McCullagh, O'Rourke. Reserves, Dalzell, Maxwell and Irwin.

The annual P.Q.F.A. road race will be run prior to the international game, commencing at 2.30 from the football grounds, along Burgess to Wellington, through Verdun to Cote St. Paul, and back the same route, finishing with one lap around the ground, making in all slightly over five miles. Twenty entries have been received. Competitors must win the Cup twice before it becomes their own property. Wakelam, Sons of England, last year's winner, has again entered.

Full list of runners and clubs they belong to:
J. Gow, Nomads.
H. Wakelam, Sons of Eng. (holder).
W. Russel, C.P.R.
B. Watkin, Grand Trunk.
J. Cowell, Locos.
F. Jude, Sons of England.
A. Williams, Sons of England.
J. Swan, Sons of England.
W. G. Flanagan, Sons of England.
A. Dixon, Sons of England.
E. Payne, Sons of England.
B. West, Rosemount.
E. Duval, St. Paul Rangers.
B. Shipley, Lyalls.
E. Clark, West End United.
R. C. Weed, Nomads Juniors.
W. James, Corinthians.
J. Arblaster, Corinthians.
T. Pratt, Corinthians.
S. Cinnamon, Corinthians.

The men in charge, as appointed by the P.Q.F.A., are: Referee, Craig Campbell; clerks of the course, T. Mitchell, F. Barter, B. Hewitt; timekeepers, A. Freedman and H. Payne; judges, R. J. Gillispie, A. Lee and J. Kyle; starter, W. Roughton.

SENIOR DIVISION GAMES.

The senior soccer games played on Saturday were very closely contested. ...ree of the games ending in ...

NEW ORGAN CONSECRATION

A massed congregation was assembled at St. George's Church on Tuesday evening, it having become known that His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was to consecrate the New Organ built by the firm of Casavant Bros., of St. Hyacinthe, and the gift of the late Mrs. W. H. Robinson, and that one of Montreal's leading organists, Dr. Percival J. Illsley, F.R.C.O., of St. George's Church, Montreal, was to give a recital on the new instrument.

Such occasions are of rare occurrence and a degree of ususual expectation was filling the hearts of all.

The glory and beauty of the parish church was to receive an accession of richness by the generons and costly gift of a much esteemed late member of the congregation and the souls of all were to be lifted up to heights of worship and adoration of Almighty God who had moved this good woman to make this contribution to the proper and complete equipment of His Holy House.

The church's traditional service of Evensong was a suitable vehicle for this uplift of hearts and voices in prayer and thanksgiving to God for this special gift and the comfortable and inspiring words of the Bishop and masterly office of the organist, left nothing to be desired in the way of impressiveness.

A special psalm of jubilation, the 150th, was used, a suitable lesson was read by Rural Dean Howard, of West Shefford, the full choir of twenty-five voices rendered Woodward's beautiful anthem "The Radiant Morn." A generous offertory collection was made for the benefit of the British Sailors' Relief Fund, which amounted to $45.75.

The programme of music selected by the Recitalist was magnificently rendered, by which the possibilities of the new nstrumeent were finely displayed and it was a rare and a real treat to which we were priveleged to listen, lifting our hearts the while to "praise God from whom all blessings flow," and affording us an opportunity from time to time to accentuate our service of Him through such means as organs and instruments of music in the sanctuaries of our country.

The following was the inscription placed upon the front of the king of instruments in question:

This organ consecrated September, 1918, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal

A bequest from Julia M. Robinson deceased 8th January, 1918.
To the Glory of God
"To contribute in beautifying the church services which have always been so helpful and so loved by me."

Following is the order of service—
National Anthem
Hymn 626—"The God of Abraham Praise."
Evensong to 3rd Coll.
Psalm 150.
Lesson II. Chron. XXIX. 25-29.
Hymn 601—"Praise my soul the King of Heaven."
Consecration of Organ.
Hymn 361—"Great God to Thee."
Address by the Bishop.
Offertory Anthem — "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away."
Collection British Sailors Relief.
Hymn 33.
Recital by Dr. Illsley.
Hymn after Blessing, 210—"For all the Saints.

THE GAZETTE, MO...

From Our Readers

An Open Letter to Lieut. Galbraith

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—I see your signature to a half-column of stuff that is no credit to a soldier, not even a recruit. I have served under Lieut.-Col. Creelman as a sergeant-major for seven years, and have found him a thorough man of his word. Of course, I did not ask of him a recommendation for a commission, which makes the difference between your opinion and mine. As you say in your letter this war is not going to be won by a lot of clap-trap, but with men, etc. You claim to know Lieut.-Col. Creelman's record. Well, I think I can go one better and let me tell you I know both his and yours, and feel it my duty to write this open letter to you, and others of your kind whom it may concern. As a little information which your nurse may have forgotten to give you, I must explain, Lieut.-Col. Creelman is entering this contest as an independent member in the soldiers' interests, and a more able and thorough man it would be hard to find both in Montreal and "Westmount." He has explained his views quite clearly, and they can be understood by anyone, with the capacity; I mean just the ordinary man could understand the same. You say, "For the sake of the esprit de corps of my old battery," I could have wished that you would have remained in oblivion till the war was won. Now both you and I were at Ypres, April, 1915, at a time when Lieut.-Col. Creelman proved himself a man and a soldier; he is beyond that kind of thing now, still I am quite safe in saying that he is both able and willing to do the right thing in Parliament. He is not the man to be pulled either way by favoritism. I find that any men of the 2nd Brigade, whom he recommended for commissions, were capable of carrying them in a soldierly manner, of course there are those whom he refused to recommend, even after fifteen months a gunner, but that is no reason whatever in arguing foolishly that Lieut.-Col. Creelman is not consistent. The 2nd Brigade went over to France as soldiers and many of them will never return, but those who do, want a representative in power whom they can trust, and the only man who has nerve enough to state his views and stand by them is Lieut.-Col. Creelman. I might add that the conclusion of your letter is quite out of order where you say "The prayers of those who are left of the old brigade are 'from such friends as you, may the Good Lord deliver us.' The remainder of the old brigade as you term it many are in France still. There are a few home but the majority are in favor of standing by Lieut.-Col. Creelman, and will see a good fight to put him in power. You say the majority of our boys are weary and war-worn. Still had we conscription earlier many of them who have not got the pull on this side could have accompanied you over here on furlough. Lieut.-Col. Creelman says: "I have no desire to become a politician," which is just what is wanted. He is going in simply as a soldiers' representative to see that the politicians don't have it all their own way. You ask how he can oppose the present Government and still be in favor of conscription. We... if you just read quietly and thoroughly all the news of the Quebec papers for the last six months and pray for light to understand, then wake, and return to France, and do one-tenth as well as Lieut.-Col. Creelman. Y... ...able to understand, witho... foolish letters to the paper...

(Signed), J. R. SLADE,
Sergt.-Major, 2nd Brigade
...housie St., Montreal, P.Q.
...9, 1917.

anby Leai

ASTERN TOWNSHIPS RI

GRANBY, QUE., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

Tablet for Late Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson and Parish Roll of Honor Unveiled

On Sunday morning last a service of memorial, the Ven. Archdeacon Longhurst, Rector of the Parish, officiating, was held in St. George's Church and a large congregation was present to honor the memory of Lieut. F. R. Robinson, who fell in action on this date a year ago.

The service began with the processional hymn "For all the Saints, Etc.," followed by the opening sentences of The Church's Burial Office and the 91st

The Late Lieut. F. R. Robinson

Psalm, a special lesson St. John XI. 1—45, upon the raising of Lazarus and a second hymn "On the Resurrection Morning." Here the National Anthem was sung and the following notice given by Ven. Archdeacon Longhurst indicating the nature of the proceedings which followed:—"Previous to celebration of Holy Communion this morning we are holding a commemorative service for a fallen soldier and a Roll of Honor Tablet about to be unveiled by Lt.-Col. Davidson, who is present with us (1st Officer Commanding 73rd Batt. R.H.C.), in memory of one of his officers who fell on the field of honor, Lieut. Frederick Reginald Robinson, for many years a member of this congregation." It is a pleasure to have with us some relatives and friends of the men who enlisted from this congregation and whose names are found upon our Parochial Honor Roll, which is also about to be unveiled and which we may use in prayer to our Father above, that we may join together in honoring the name and memory of our fallen brother, who, with four others, has laid down his life for his King and Country. And to this unveiling of Honor Roll and Mural Memorial Tablet we will now proceed, after which Col. Davidson will speak to the congregation."

The unveiling having been made by the Lieut.-Col., the Rector read out the names on the Honor Roll, forty-one in number, and the former the wording on the Bronze Tablet.

Returning to the Chancel step the Colonel delivered the following address:—

We are met together this day, in the House of God, to do honor to the memory of gallant men, true citizens of Canada, who gave their lives that the Empire may live and that truth, justice and Christian love and kindliness may not disappear entirely from the earth.

Lieutenant Frederick Reginald Robinson received his commission in the 73rd Battalon, as a supernumerary officer, after all other places had been filled, upon the earnest and repeated solicitation of my friend, his respected father. He quickly, however, proved his worth by his devotion to duty and readily not only won his permanent position in the Battalion but with the affection and respect of his brother officers and particularly of his men. The circumstances attending his death and those of his two brother officers, Lieuts. Kenneth Turnbull and Cowan, with seven other ranks, when on duty on the Ypres-Poperinghe Road, in Belgium just a year since, by a shell which also wounded seventeen others of the Battalion, are too well known to most of you to require description by me. It was the battalion's baptism of fire, the first shocking thrill of which resolved itself into a determination that the 73rd would some day, sooner or later, see to it that these lives, so taken, would be avenged. That this was accomplished many times is also known to those of you who have followed the experiences of the battalion.

But, in thus committing to enduring bronze and this Roll of Honor, the record of these brave men, our thoughts instinctively turn to those of formerly residents of Granby and vicinity, members of the regiment, who likewise and with the same high purpose, have given their lives for their country—Alfred Baker, Wm. G. Martin, Sergt. Ed. McComiskey, R. A. McCrum, A. Percival Williams and Private Hector Longhurst. The latter was but a lad. He enlisted, as many another gentleman's son has done, in eager desire for the performance of duty. An unfortunate illness in Montreal left it open to me to offer to him the option of discharge in Canada, as medically unfit, or of going overseas with the battalion. He unhesitatingly and promptly chose the latter, as just such a high spirited gallant lad would do. After the unsuccessful raid of the 1st of March last, he returned, as a volunteer, to search for a missing officer, who was beloved of all ranks; and, in doing so, gave up his life for a friend—"greater love hath no man than this." And if our sympathy, friendship and respect flow, in full measure, especially to Archdeacon and Mrs. Longhurst and to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, on this occasion, we also extend them to Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, who are here to-day, and to the relatives of all those others who have made the great sacrifice. Those who thus sorrow must have solace in the pride of thought that their contribution to the Cause of humanity has placed them above their fellows.

The 73rd Battalion was representative, in part, of the Eastern Townships and the quota from Granby and vicinity contained some of the best it had. Sergt. McComiskey, who unfortunately died in Montreal, was an excellent and respected soldier. Sergeant Fayers, Private Fayers and his son and his adopted sons Alfred and William Baker, constitute a notable record.

Canada at this time has reached a crisis in its history. Let us, in the reading of this Tablet and this Roll of Honor, and in loving memory of those, who in nobleness of spirit, have fought and died far away, realize that they sacrificed themselves for home and dear ones, to the same extent as if the enemy were actually at our door; and let us earnestly resolve that we shall see to it that their sacrifice and the devotion of those, who yet serve, shall not have been in vain.

After the concluding Collects of the Burial Office, the Rector addressed the people from the pulpit on the subject of "Christian Soldiering," basing his remarks on Ephes. VI. 14.

After the Offertory Hymn "Stand up stand up for Jesus," the Holy Communion was proceeded with and a very large number of communicants were present. The service closed with the Benediction and processional hymn "O God of Love, O God of Peace."

The banners of six of the Major Allies were displayed on the walls of the nave, adding to the meaning and impressiveness of the occasion and enhancing the beauty of this already beautiful church.

In addition to Lt.-Col. Davidson, the following were present in khaki—Major H. P. Stanley, D.S.O., 73rd Regiment; Lt. Guy McLennan, M.C., 73rd Regiment; Lt. P. P. Hutchison, 73rd Regiment; Capt. Todd, 60th Regiment; Lt. W. B. Scott, 14th Regiment; Sergt. Hector Hebert; Pte. Geo. Fayers, 73rd Regiment; and the following officers from the 5th Royal Highlanders, the parent regiment—Major W. F. Forbes, Capt. W. Beverley Robinson, Capt. T. B. Birchall and Lt. H. A. Fromings.

Other visitors present also included—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Vilas and Mrs. Enoch Buzzell, Cowansville; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackinnon, Bondville; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Waterloo; Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, Mrs. (Lt.-Col.) Davidson, Mr. G. C. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gatehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alex. Allan, Mr. B. Woodburn and Mr. I. Henry Robinson, of Montreal.

Following is the inscription on the Memorial Tablet—

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"

To the Glory of God
And in Loving Memory of
Lieut. Frederick Reginald Robinson
73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders
of Canada, C.E.F.
Born Granby, June 10th, 1887
Killed in Action at Ypres, Belgium
August 19th, 1916.
Interred at Brandhoek Cemetery
"He asked life of Thee and Thou gavest him a long life even for ever and ever."

The Tablet is of bronze, 31x23 in. and has the following ornaments—top centre the Arms and Crest of the Black Watch; upper corners the Maple Leaf; lower corners the Collar Badge and Insignia of the 73rd Regiment.

The names which appear on St. George's Parish Roll of Honor are as follows:—

Montague R. P. Monck, 2nd Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Stanley Hansford, Canadian Field Artillery.

* Sergt. Olaf Olson, D.C.M., 21st Canadian Field Artillery.

Lt.-Col. J. Bruce Payne, O.C. 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Noel A. Austin, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Harold Ball, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Samuel Davidson, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Gordon Fleming, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Ernest Patterson, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Gilbert Selway, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.

Joseph White, 27th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

Lieut. T. Elgin Seale, No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance.

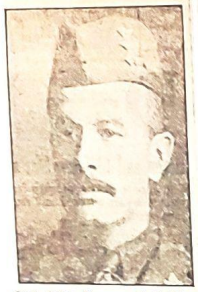
William C. Chartier, 1st Division Supply Column.

Cecil V. Meyer, 23rd Battalion Canadian Infantry.

(Continued on Page 4)

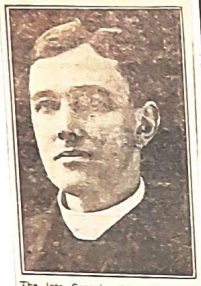
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WINS MILITARY CROSS



Capt. Brian Simpson, of 66 Sherbrooke street west, who has been decorated for gallantry.

DIED ON FIELD



The late Captain the Rev. C. W. Mitchell, chaplain of the 8th East Yorkshires, formerly of Lennoxville, who has died of wounds in France.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 22

CONSCRIPTION.

The details of the measure providing for conscription to obtain another hundred thousand men for overseas service have yet to be announced, but it may be presumed that, when revealed, these will be found fair and equitable. One point, in this connection, must be constantly kept in mind, namely, the absolute necessity of non-partisanship in the conscription. Politics is the last influence to be regarded, neither race nor creed, nor social standing, nor political proclivity, should be allowed to govern the selection of the men. All are Canadians, all Empire men, with common duties and common responsibilities, and to permit favoritism to enter into the draft of recruits would be little short of a crime. Local boards or commissions may be necessary to apply the law, and these bodies should be composed of non-partisans, of men who know not Conservative or Liberal and have no leaning towards either party. It is a case of National Service, and the partisan must be thrust aside until the great aim of winning the war has been achieved.

MAJ. G. C. McDONALD, M.C.

Private advices have been received in Montreal stating that Major George C. McDonald, M.C., has been removed to hospital in London, Eng., suffering from a bullet wound in the knee. Major McDonald went overseas in May, 1915, in command of the 2nd Universities Regiment, Company of the P.P.C.L.I. He was promoted at Poziers in September, 1916, and did not return to the front until January of this year. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallant services with the P.P.C.L.I. in France. He graduated from McGill University in Arts, in 1904, and since that time has been the head of the stockbroking firm which bears his name.

Montreal Daily Star.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1917

THE LIVING'S LAST TRIBUTE TO HEROIC DEAD

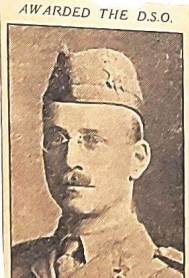
Graves of three of the Princess Patricias—Capt. Percival Molson, M.C.; Lieut. Donald MacLean, and Pte. C. H. Bulmer, all killed in action on July 5 last.—Canadian War Records official photo. Copyright reserved.

War's Heavy Toll

News that Percival Molson had been killed in action in France brought poignantly to the Street the heavy toll that the war continues to exact from Canada's best manhood. Capt. Molson's record in business life was as it had been in athletics; he was a fair player, with a chivalrous scorn of any advantage but what was honorably won. If it was football and the other side was "scragging," there was no complaint from Molson. He flinched from nothing, but the stain of foul tactics must rest with the other man. The high spirit of honor with which his name became associated on the athletic field he carried into business life. A young man of wealth, too, with everything that would have gone to make life easy, he preferred work to pleasure. He worked hard and unremittingly, had developed very considerable skill as an organizer and was undoubtedly marked out for rapid advancement in the financial field. Whatever ambitions he may have held in that direction were cheerfully laid aside when the call came from his country and now he has made the supreme sacrifice. His record and his example are worthy of long memory.

The marriage takes place in London today of Lieut. Alexander Fallnie McMurtry, of the Canadian Artillery, to Miss Isabella Dora Strathy, both of Montreal. The marriage will be solemnized in Brompton Church, and no reception will follow the ceremony. Lieut. McMurtry is a son of S. A. McMurtry, of 29 Tower avenue, Montreal.

AWARDED THE D.S.O.



Major Edson Raymond Pease, D.S.O., whose name appears in this morning's honor list, is the son of Mr. E. L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, and a brother of Capt. Harold Pease, of the local militia headquarters staff. Major Pease was formerly a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and went overseas with the 42nd Montreal Highlanders. He has been through considerable heavy fighting with his battalion. He consolidated a final objective with great skill, and maintained the position under most difficult conditions, a feat which resulted in his being awarded the D.S.O.

CAPT. J. J. M'CASKILL HAS BEEN WOUNDED

Chaplain Who Went Overseas With 73rd Highlanders Figures in List

Honorary Capt. the Rev. J. J. McCaskill, reported wounded in this morning's casualty lists, went to the front as chaplain of the 73rd Battalion, and was afterwards transferred to an artillery unit. No information as to the nature of his wounds, or the manner in which they were sustained, has yet been received by his friends in Montreal. Capt. McCaskill was the pastor of Douglas Avenue Presbyterian Church in St. John, N.B., prior to the war, and gave up his church to become chaplain of the 73rd Battalion. He was succeeded in its pastorate by Rev. Mr. Hardwick, a recent graduate of the Presbyterian Theological College in Montreal. Capt McCaskill, who is still a young man, was educated in the United States and held a pastorate in the United States before accepting the call to the church in St. John. His mother at present resides at Fort Kent, Maine. Capt. McCaskill spent some months in Montreal while the battalion was recruiting and training and made many friends.

MARSHAL JOFFRE OPENED LIBRARY

Signed Register in New Building "J. Joffre"—Golden Key as Souvenir

CROWD GATHERED LATE

Would Not Believe Hero Had Left Until Delegation Searched Building and Confirmed Statement

Two and a half minutes was all the time which Marshal Joffre was able to spend at the new [illegible]

men, women and children of Montreal could have welcomed Marshal Joffre that was neglected. The wisdom of those who had arranged the route of the great procession enabled all to see the visitor, or, at least, if not to see him, to watch him pass, and to be happy in the feeling that they had shown the victor of the Marne that they appreciated and loved him.

Roars of cheering marked the progress of the procession through the streets, while the crowds swayed and ebbed about, rushing into the streets through which the Marshal was passing, from cross streets like streams joining to make a mighty stream of humanity.

No one section of the city was specially noticeable for the warmth of the greeting, though because of the itinerary the heaviest crowds were concentrated up Park avenue, though the fields, and along Sherbrooke street west, especially from Park avenue to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, there being the added feature on that stretch of one of the most important, and the pathetic part of the programme in the review of the wounded heroes, the men who had done their "bit" in the great armies that waged war in the visitor's beloved France.

To estimate the people who thronged the streets of Montreal yesterday by the thousands was impossible. There were in addition to the population of Montreal thousands of visitors from sections of the province, considerable

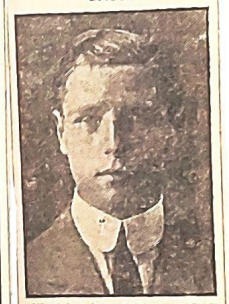
DEATHS

VITTIE—Killed in action, somewhere in France, on August 12th, Sergt. Wm. F. Vittie, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, aged 37 years.

ROBINSON—In France, on August 19th, 1916, killed in action, Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson, 73rd Batt. Royal Highlanders, of Canada, aged 29 years, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, of Granby, Que.

In ever loving [illegible]

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS



Word has been received by D. B. Macpherson, of the Bank of Montreal West End Branch, that his son Major John D. Macpherson had been awarded the Military Cross. Major Macpherson, who is twenty-four years of age, left here with the first contingent as a private in the 13th Battalion 5th Royal Highlanders. He has been recently appointed instructor at the Canadian Army Corps School, France. Major Macpherson was educated at the Montreal High School and at St. Johns School, under C. S. Fosbery.

GETS MILITARY CROSS

Lieut. G. T. Penny, who has been decorated for bravery.

AL DAILY STAR:

ON CASUALTY LIST.

Lieut. Errol V. Hall (wounded), Montreal.

AWARDED D.S.O.

Major Stanley Counter Norsworthy, recently awarded the Military Cross, has also received the D.S.O. for gallantry on the field. The circumstances under which he was awarded the honor was for going forward under heavy fire and establishing a firm defensive plan of which he continued in personal command for thirty-six hours. He won the Military Cross some time ago and was promoted to his majority for gallantry under fire.

Major Norsworthy, who was born in Ingersoll, Ont., and went overseas with the 42nd Montreal Highlanders. He is a brother of Major Edward Norsworthy, of the 13th Battalion, who was killed in action when the Germans tried to break through the Canadian line at St. Julien, April 22, 1915. Two other brothers are Lieut. A. J. Norsworthy with the 73rd Battalion and Lieut. J. W. Norsworthy, in training at Shernclifre.

real. He had ben in the firing line for a year and a half, was once wounded, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in action.

In June, 1916, Capt. Molson was wounded in the face, one bullet passing through both cheeks and injuring his tongue. Several weeks later he was invalided home and spent the most of last summer with his friends in Montreal.

On his arrival in Montreal he was interviewed by a representative of The Gazette. Capt. Molson, with characteristic modesty, recounted the experiences of his battalion, the Princess Pats., paying tribute to his superior officers, and the bravery of the men in the ranks, but never once telling of his own personal experiences.

Finally Captain Molson was induced to tell of how he was wounded and a few of his own experiences. He in every instance gave the credit to some one else, and, getting away from the tragic side of the war, told of many humorous happenings in the firing line. He told of one of the non-commissioned officers who took particular pride in his personal appearance and, as a result, was made the butt of many a joke by his comrades. One day the non-commissioned officer was particularly clean and "spruced up," and this brought forth sallies of wit from the other boys. Finally Capt. Molson took compassion on him and asked him to come down the line as he wished to talk with him. They had only gone a few yards when a "Jack Johnson" came across and landed in a puddle of mud, covering both Capt. Molson and the non.com. from head to foot with mud and dirty water.

PRAISE FOR SERVICES.

Capt. Molson further told of the work of the ambulance corps and how the men were got back to the clearing stations during the heavy fighting. He himself was able to walk back and was thus given an opportunity of seeing how it worked. He was loud in praise of the medical corps, the nurses and the different branches of the service, and of the morale of the British and Canadian forces, with which he had been in contact.

After an interesting conversation, The Gazette representative, fearing the worst, tried to beat an orderly retreat. The worst did happen for, as he was about to make his exit, Capt. Molson said, "Of course ,you must not publish anything that I have told you."

Capt. Molson was born at Cacouna, Quebec, and was the son of John Thomas Molson, of Montreal, and the great-grandson of the Hon. John Molson, who sailed the first steamboat down the St. Lawrence from Montreal. He was the grandson of Thomas Molson, and the grand-nephew of William Molson, the founder of the Molsons Bank. He was educated at the Montreal High School, and at McGill University, graduating with the degree of B.A. in 1901. Deciding to enter business life he entered the offices of the National Trust Company in Montreal as a junior clerk on his graduation, and worked his way up through the ranks until he became manager. He was also interested financially in several other Canadian corporations and in several real estate holdings.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war he joined the 2nd Universities Company as a lieutenant, under Capt. George McDonald, who has also been wounded and decorated with the Military Cross. He served at the front for more than six months before being wounded, and, after spending the summer in convalescence in Montreal, returned to the firing line last fall.

KNOWN AS ATHLETE.

Capt. Molson was perhaps best known as an athlete. During his course at McGill he was recognized as probably the best all-round athlete in the Canadian universities. Later he was for many years associated with the M.A.A.A. and won fame as a member of its championship rugby team eight years ago. He also brought laurels to the M.A.A.A. on the track, especially at the United States championships, when he won the 440. Of late years he had been devoted to golf and was one of the officers of the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

His brother, Capt. Herbert Molson, president of Molson's Brewery, went to the front with the first contingent and has since been wounded and awarded the Military Cross. A cousin, Lieut. Hobart Molson, is in command of the 2nd Reinforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, at present recruiting in Montreal. Capt. Walter Molson is with the battalion taken overseas by Lt.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne.

McGill Daily

VOL XI, No. 1. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916 PRICE FIVE CENTS

THIRD WAR SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OPENS WITH LARGE FRESHMAN CLASSES

Military Drill Compulsory for the First Three Years—Changes Made in the Curriculum of the Faculty of Arts—Same System of Athletics to Prevail as Last Year.

The military atmosphere will be in evidence more than ever before at McGill this session, with all her physically fit students of the first three years in uniform as members of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps; with her old campus in daily use as the parade ground for the 6th Universities Company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers and various units; the Molson Hall as quarters for the Universities Company; and various other buildings in the neighborhood occupied as headquarters or recruiting stations by various overseas units.

Since the McGill Daily ceased publication last spring there has been a steady stream of students donning khaki to serve with either the British or Canadian forces at the front; in spite of this, however, there is every indication that the enrollment this session will be equally as large as last session through the size of the Freshman classes which are now entering the University for the first time. Some of the more advanced classes have been terribly depleted through enlistment; classes which entered the University with an enrollment of well over 100 are now reduced to fifteen or twenty students.

In this regard the Faculty of Medicine is notably an exception, through the desire of the War Office that medical students continue their studies, with a view to entering the commissioned ranks upon the completion of their courses. It is expected that the registration in Medicine will be fully as large as usual this session, although a number of students of the Faculty have enlisted during the summer. So unprecedented is the demand for medical men that students who have been serving at the front have been recalled to Canada to complete their courses, and a summer course has been in session in order that Fourth Year students may be graduated six months earlier than they would have been in the ordinary course of events.

At the Registrars' Office at five o'clock yesterday the following figures were given out regarding registration to date:

Arts—First year, 150 (partials included); Second year, 71; Third year, 28; Fourth year, 37.

Medicine and Dentistry—First year, 54; Second year, 48; Third year, 34; Fourth year, 34; Fifth year, 4.

Law—First year, 16; Second year, 7; Third year, 8.

Science—First year, 56. Other years not yet available.

After considerable discussion the following resolution was passed ... and sacred ...

"McGill tried the experiment of compulsory physical training, with the first year women students at the R. V. C. It was found to be as good for study as for exercise. The brain could work better, for the physical exertion. The movement spread through the four years. The success of physical training among the women students served as a basis on which the idea of compulsory training for men was founded. The easiest form of physical training is military drill. During the period of the war and while we have no gymnasium, all male students of British nationality will have to take this drill.

"The work will not be the same each year, for the exercises will become more complicated and will present a gradual continuation without repetition. We have had an object lesson in the seriousness of the crisis which confronts us. And compulsory military training will serve two ends, first as the easiest and most obvious form of physical training, and as a means of meeting this real crisis in our national life. Such training will develop character and physique. A man who has won all the prizes is of no value without those two qualities, as a famous educator puts it, character comes first, then physique, intelligence, general all round ability, manners, and lastly, information." It is the greatest of the ... Dr. D. A. Y. ...

Flight Commander R. H. Mulock.

Flight Commander Mulock, a graduate of the class of Science '09, enlisted in the Canadian artillery upon the declaration of war and went overseas with the First Canadian division. After several months service in this branch of the service, he was transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service in which he has come to be known as one of the most capable flyers. This summer he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his good work and especially for the able manner in which he carried out a raid upon the fortifications of Dunkirk.

CARRY ON SAYS PRINCIPAL TO NEW STUDENTS

Inspired by ...

HONORS LIST OF McGILL FOR THE SUMMER LARGE

Conspicuous Gallantry of Grads, and Students Overseas.

D.S.O. AND MILITARY CROSS

Others Receive Military Medal and Mention in Despatches for Services.

The situation in which the Fourth Canadian Division found itself at the battle of Hooge in June, an engagement in which so many McGill men participated and which not a few laid down their lives, afforded ample scope for the gallantry and resourcefulness of officers and men, qualities which Headquarters was not slow to reward. The majority of the decorations enumerated below were bestowed for services rendered during the battle of Hooge, and it is not improbable that when the awards are made for gallant conduct during the recent fighting in which the Canadians have been engaged on the Somme front, McGill men will figure just as prominently.

Since McGill Daily ceased publication, the following decorations have been bestowed upon graduates, past students, and undergraduates:

COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Lt.-Col. Samuel Hansford McKee, Med. '00, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Flight-Lieutenant (Acting Flight-Commander) Redford Henry Mulock, Sci. '09, Royal Naval Air Service.—In recognition of his services as a pilot at Dunkirk. This officer has been constantly employed at Dunkirk since July, 1915, and has displayed indefatigable zeal and energy. He has on several occasions engaged hostile aeroplanes and seaplanes, and attacked submarines, and has carried out attacks on ... air stations ... made long ...

McGILL BATTERY ... IN ENGLAND ... BACK UNIT

126 —Attac... he was flying ... eral thousand ... Flight Lieut. ... the Royal Flying ... over German ... and has since been ... Lieut. ... stu... ps ... hat ... in the ...

McGILL GRADUATES, PAST STUDENTS AND UNDERGRADS FALL ON FLANDERS FIELDS

Heavy Toll taken from Former McGill Men Serving at the Front with the British and Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France, Macedonia and Mesopotamia Theatres of War

Since McGill Daily suspended publication for the summer months much has happened to the Canadian troops on the firing line in France. They have held their trenches in the face of an intensive enemy artillery fire at St. Eloi, have offered an heroic resistance to the Germans at Hooge and Zillebeke, regaining the ground which they had lost on the deadly Ypres salient; and are now co-operating in the British advance on the Somme front. Their losses have been severe, and as there are McGill men in practically every unit which has taken part in the fighting, the casualties suffered by graduates, undergraduates and past students have been by no means light. Especially was this the case in the fighting on the Ypres salient early in June, when the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles formed part of the troops which stood up against the German onslaught and fought to the last man. Both of these units contained a large number of McGill men, many of whom have been listed as killed in action, missing or wounded. It is estimated that the losses suffered by McGill since the session of 1915-16 was concluded have totalled as follows: Killed in action, 42; died of wounds, 12; died, 2; missing, believed killed, 3; missing, 11; prisoners of war, 4; wounded, 78; injured, 2; ill, 2.

In the fighting in Macedonia and in Mesopotamia as well, McGill men have been engaged, as a survey of the following casualties will reveal:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lt. Col. G. H. Baker, Law '00.—Lt.-Col. G. H. Baker, killed in action in June was a member of the House of Commons for Brome County. He was born on November 4, 1877, at Sweetsberg, Que., the son of Senator George B. Baker, of United Empire Loyalist descent. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Berthier Grammar School and McGill. Immediately afterwards called to the bar he practised first at Sweetsberg with his father, and since 1907 in Montreal. He was a member of the firm of Chauvin, Baker and Walter. He was elected to the House of Commons as Conservative member for Brome in the general elections of September 21, 1911, defeating the Hon. Sydney Fisher.

He is the first Canadian M. P. to be killed in action.

In 1904 he became major commanding A Squadron 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, and ... 1914 became lieutenant-colonel ... '15 he was appointed ...

Capt. B. St. George French, Liverpools, attached Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the youngest son of the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. French, of Montreal, was killed on July 1, at the head of his company. Educated at Lower Canada College, Montreal, he matriculated at the head of his class at McGill, and graduated as Gold Medallist. Subsequently he was two years at Trinity College, Oxford, and was expected to take a high place in the Honour Classical school. On the outbreak of war he was given a commission in the Liverpool Regiment and came out at the head of the list in his school of instruction. As lieutenant he went to the Dardanelles, and was wounded, afterwards proceeding to Salonika with his regiment.

Capt. J. K. Bertram, Med. '16.—When he enlisted with the 20th Battalion, a unit of the Second Canadian Division, Capt. J. K. Bertram was a member of the class of Med. '16. Going overseas with his regiment, Capt. Bertram rose to the rank of Adjutant and was known as a most capable officer. Later he transferred to the Mounted Rifles. He was killed in action on September 22, according to ...

Lieut. George S. Currie.

Lieut. Currie, Arts '11, went overseas with the 2nd Universities Company as an officer. He was previously a lecturer in the Department of Commerce. He did such good work at the Battle of Hooge that he was rewarded with the Military Cross. He is still serving with the P. P. C. L. I.

DR. HARDING MARRIED.

The marriage was solemnized at Wales, Ont., on September 27, of Miss Mae Margaret Manning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning and Dr. Ernest S. Harding, Med. '97, of Montreal.

The Rutherford Republican

and Rutherford American

VOLUME 30. No. 17. RUTHERFORD, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918. PRICE, THREE CENTS. $1.50 PER YEAR.

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MASONIC CLUB IN NEW QUARTERS

The Masonic Club of Rutherford has obtained permission to use the auditorium of the Masonic Temple as club room for the months of July and and August, and on Wednesday evening of this week celebrated the opening in true Masonic Club style. The auditorium as now arranged makes an ideal spot for the members to wile away the hours of a hot summer night, and the two pool tables have been moved into the auditorium with an additional billiard table recently purchased. There are also tables for checkers, chess, dominoes, cards, etc., and one of the club members will make it his duty to be in charge every evening. The Masonic Club also extends every courtesy to any man in the service of our country, and wants it to be known that the club quarters are always at the disposal of any man wearing the uniform of the United States.

One of the features of the opening on Wednesday evening was a remarkable exhibition game of billiards between Mr. Harvey Williamson and Brother James Freer. These gentlemen made all sorts of wonderful shots, and all angles from obtuse to obstreperous were as clay at the hands of these two experts. Some shootings! There was also good music to enliven the evening's fun, furnished by Messrs. McKnight, Bartke and Gervers, and the evening (or was it night?) concluded with one of Chef Wesfall's delectable delusions.

POLTICAL INTERPRETATIONS

The Rev. Charles Sumner Kemble will give another of his popular religious interpretations of modern poets at the Sunday evening service at the Methodist Church tomorrow (Sunday). The poems interpreted will be cheifly from Service's Rhymes of a Red Cross Man. The public is cordially invited. Service at 7:45 o'clock.

RUTHERFORD ARTISTS GIVE FINE CONCERT

A delightful concert was given at the Old Ladies' Home in Hackensack last Tuesday night by Rutherford ladies. Mrs. Arthur Purdy gave several apt recitations in her charming manner. Mrs. Moody excellently played piano selections, besides accompanying Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Orr. These ladies sang many times, then by request a number of old favorites. Altogether the entertainment was a wonderful success, the old people being loath to part from these friends who had given them such a happy evening and who only got away by promising to come again. Bless their dear old hearts! Giving pleasure to these aged ones made all happier as the return journey was made to Rutherford by automobile.

The Government needs your money; you need the stamps.

FROM MRS. CHARLOTTE EARLE

It may interest your readers to know that I am giving a concert for the soldiers at Camp Merritt on July 4th, at Camp Wadsworth on July 9th, and others in the near future. Also that I am aiding the Red Cross with concerts. My sympathies, since July, 1914, have been ardently pro-Ally, although I was in Germany at the outbreak of the war.

Yours sincerely,
Charlotte Earle.
(Mrs. Ferdinand Earle.)

The BERGEN PHARMACY

This is the Drug Store of service. If you have lived in this neighborhood some time you are familiar with this fact, and you know that this service extends to everything connected with our store. The quality of goods sold is the best, so that you will get good service from them. Our service is courteous, prompt, and exact. You are always treated right.

If you are a new member of our neighborhood family you will quickly find that this is the best drug store you ever traded at. Give us a chance to prove it, for we are in business for your sake; we want to serve you promptly and honestly, and we know how.

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RED CROSS NOTES

Red Cross days at the Temple are strenuous indeed just now but we are fortunate in having cool weather, and really count any service which helps to win this war a privilege.

Our new evening unit is composed partly of young women who are at business in the daytime and partly of mothers who are better able to leave home in the evening. Forty-three were out Monday night. Mrs. Elder is their chairman. They have taken a hundred of the garments to make, and could use more machines. Mr. Keep has kindly furnished another electric machine for them.

Mr. Grauert has secured seven cases from the Georgian Textile Company for our use. The Friday Group is offering to knit many of our 1,600 pairs of socks by machine, if other women will do the purling and finish the toes. consult Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Banks and Miss Demarest if you wish to help in this line.

The Friday Group is not meeting this week. The heart of every woman among them, yes and in the chapter, is bowed down in sympathy for one of their number, Mrs. Reynolds, and [illegible] in honor of her brave son. [illegible] to Red Cross work on Thursday afternoons, will be welcome at the Presbyterian Church, where there are 200 of the most difficult of the garments being made.

The Westminster Guild finished up their work on surgical dressings this week, and sent in 580 sponges and 600 compresses to await the time when they will all too surely be needed again. They also donated 20 layette garments; the Friday Club of O. E. S. gave 23 shirts for the same purpose. These layette garments seem to appeal to many of our workers. Mrs. Grauert's class gave 6 blankets, the Fortnightly Workers 11 garments, Unitarian Unit 8, Mrs. Mallman 18, Lyndhurst school girls 138 garments, a big gift; and our own Junior Red Cross 4 blankets, besides 36 scrap books, 24 khaki handkerchiefs, 17 pairs of socks, and 4 quilts.

The Traveller's donated 3 pairs of socks and 6 shirts, Mrs. Carpenter 1 pair socks, Little Monday Club 6 large kits and 6 housewives, Miss Bosman a pair socks, Neighborhood Club a sweater, Mrs. Frank Burgess 1 filled comfort kit, and Miss Edna Zahn 1 convalescent quilt.

Mrs. Thorne, who has charge of refugee garments, we shall miss greatly through the summer, but Mrs. Armstrong is looking after the layettes in her absence.

Mrs. Whitmore has received 50 lbs. of our big order of sock yarn, and hopes for some of the quality for sweaters by Tuesday.

The Order of Eastern Star sent a check of $17.45 to our treasurer, a friend gave $2, the Friday Club $6, the Friday Echure $2.40, the Clover Whist Club dues for June, July and August $12, Miss Bosman's car earned another dollar for us this week, Mrs. Arthur Van Winkle gave $5, and Mr. Wittridge of Hamilton, Bermuda, sent $5.

The chapter is delighted to have Mrs. Henry Hancock Rust with us again, who as Miss Mabel Zahn, was the first of the younger ladies to take up this work over two years ago.

At Mrs. LeClear's suggestion, I am submitting one of the letters which come from our boys from time to time:

"Dear friends—I have recently received through Mrs. Price, a sweater, socks and comfort kit from the Rutherford Chapter, and I wish to thank you for these valuable gifts, so useful to all of us boys.

"A remembrance like this does more good than any words at this time, and all of us soldiers appreciate the generous work which the women of our dear country are doing.

"We know it is our duty to fight for you our friends, and we can do nothing less than fight the enemy like tigers, as our brothers are doing 'over there.' We know what responsibilities rest on us, that we represent you, and more than all, that we represent our Lord Jesus, whose teachings the German's have trampled under foot.

"May God bless all of you and your kind work!

"Thanking you again,
Very sincerely,
S. L. Evans."

This Rutherford boy is an Armenian. What wonder that he passes such judgment on the Germans! Is there any woman left unwilling to work for such soldiers?

Many of our poorer citizens are undergoing real sacrifices that they may be able to show their patriotism by buying War Savings Stamps.

RUTHERFORD'S FOURTH

A Fine Looking Military Procession—Rousing Patriotic Speech by Col. Burrows—Interesting Program at R. F. C. Grounds Witnessed by a Large Attendance.

With the clerk of the weather helping with a glorious day, the program in Rutherford on last Thursday was carried out with splendid success.

The procession formed in Orient way at about 8:30, and got started in good time, going through the Square and then up Park avenue to the Field Club grounds.

The line consisted of the military companies, the Reserve Band, the Boy's Fife and Drum Corps, and fire department, as follows:

Police headed by Chief Burnham.

Militia Reserve Band under direction of Lieutenant Rhodes.

Mayor Black, Members of Council and Captain Dull as marshal of the day.

Militia Reserve Company under command of Captain Newhouse.

Company A, State Militia, under command of Lieutenant Phelps.

Machine Gun Company, under command of Lieutenant Lyon.

Boys Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.

Fire Department apparatus, with delegations from the companies, automobiles and citizens.

About 1,000 persons, exclusive of the procession, gathered at the ball grounds. When the different parts of the line had been placed, the Reserve Band at the foot of the grand stand, standing with uncovered heads the assembly listened to "America" excellently rendered by the band.

Mayor Black welcomed those present in a brief speech, in which he told of the added significance of the day at this time, and how it was being observed not only in America, but through all the Allied countries. He mentioned the wonderful progress America had made in the transportation of troops over-seas, and in training here; the wonderful advance now being made in the production of ships, and the large number that were being launched at that moment and that day; praised the excellence and rapid promotion of Rutherford's local militia; mentioned the 350 Rutherford boys now in service of the colors, and congratulated the town and its citizens upon the great work they were promoting in all war activities and in support of the government.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech, the band, under the direction of Lieutenant Rhodes, rendered the "Star Spangled Banner," the military companies at full attention, and the assembly standing uncovered.

The Mayor then introduced Col. Charles Burrows as the speaker of the day, and when that distinguished veteran and citizen stood up he received a great ovation.

Mr. Burrows commenced his talk with a review of the world's struggle for national and individual freedom, prior to Magna Charta and at that period; told of its results, and then down to the American Revolution for independence from the tyranny of a German king setting on the throne of England. Told of the wonderful effect and guidance to the American people of the Declaration of Independance, since its promulgation 142 years ago; how under its provision this country had prospered, because its foundation was upon the principles laid now in that famous document, which he designated as an ark of safety. He touched upon the French Revolution of 1798, and the present condition of Russia as a comparison; paid a glowing tribute to Washington; mentioned America's success in its three foreign wars; and touching on the Civil War, thanked the Almighty that He had raised up that immortal man at that time for the saving of the Union, and the perpetuation of the principles of liberty—Abraham Lincoln.

He did not subscribe to the idea that wars would ever cease, and therefore urged national military training as needful for preparedness; made a touching tribute to the sons of the old blue and the gray, standing shoulder to shoulder in the present war for the general emancipation of the whole civilized world from the power of might; affirmed that preparedness was the only safeguard and shield for America; spoke of the necessity of the whole nation being for state and none solely for party in electing men to office at this time, and closed with an eloquent recitation in honor of Old Glory.

The Colonel received a tremendous applause when he concluded. His patriotism and eloquence struck home to the heart of true Americanism, and to the inner sentiments of all his hearers.

Following the speech-making, pupils of the Pierrepont school, under the direction of Miss Leeds, gave a pleasing exhibition of dancing which included Dance of Greeting, Children's Polka, and Reap the Flax. The dancing mightly pleased the crowd.

Mr. C. A. Fetterly then set in motion the different races and events in which both girls and boys participated.

Mayor Black distributed a well selected prize to the winner of each event and a card containing a Thrift Stamp as second prize, all rewards purchased with a fund contributed by the Rutherford Trust Company.

(Continued on page 8.)

REILLY—LIVINGSTON

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clinton Livingston on West Park place was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday evening last, when Mr. Livingston's sister, Dorothy Clinton Mills Livingston, was married to Lieutenant Francis Thornton Reilly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Reilly of Jersey City.

Previous to the tying of the knot by the Rev. Henry M. Ladd of Grace Episcopal Church, the orchestra played "O, Promise Me."

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. William F. Livingston of Newton, formerly of Rutherford, her only attendant being her little nephew, Dewitt Clinton Livingston, who acted as page.

Miss Livingston made a charming bride dressed in a gown of white georgette crepe over white satin. She wore a tulle veil trimmed with orange blossoms and real lace and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Following the ceremony a luncheon was served by Dalis of Newark, at which about fifty guests, mostly relatives, participated. Rummler, the florist, provided the decorations. During the evening Walling's orchestra rendered several selections. The young couple left the same evening for Asbury Park where they are spending their honeymoon, the groom being on a 30-day furlough.

Mrs. Reilly is a Rutherford girl, being born here. She is a graduate of the 1913 class of the high school, and until recently held a position as a teacher in one of the Lyndhurst schools.

Lieutenant Reilly is stationed at Little Silver, N. J., with the Signal Reserve Corps.

PARRY—McCLEAR

Mr. Hugh M. Parry, son of Mrs. Robert Parry of Mountain way, was quietly married in New York to Miss Isabelle McClear of New York, on Wednesday evening by the Rev. Dr. Mathews of the 13th Presbyterian Church, only the immediate relatives being present.

A cousin of the bride, Miss Katherine Stanley of Newark, was the bride's attendant, and Mr. Robert Parry, brother of the groom was best man.

After a two-weeks' honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Parry will reside in New York.

EXEMPT ASSOCIATION

Rutherford Exempt Firemen's Association will meet at Firemen's hall, Saturday (to-night) evening at 8 o'clock. It is [illegible] that a full attendance be present. A summary of the proceedings of the 32d annual convention which was held in Perth Amboy will be submitted, and other items will come up for discussion. So turn out and meet the members.

M. E. CHURCH MAKING PROGRESS

Every department of the church work was found to be progressing most satisfactorily by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Cole, the district superintendent, when he visited the Methodist Church for his first quarterly conference last Monday evening. The plan of the three contiguous churches uniting for six weeks of union Sunday morning services in midsummer was approved, and it was decided to push both the Sunday school and Epworth League vigorously instead of abandoning or relaxing short services for children and young people. The pastor's salary was increased.

THE THRIFT DRIVE

The Thrift Drive conducted last week by the Town Improvement Association, the Woman's Reading Club and volunteers, under the direction of the Rutherford War Savings Committee, resulted in securing more than 2,100 individual pledges, divided as follows: About $600 per week, $1,900 per month, and $1,900 in single purchases. For the balance of the year this would total about $31,000.

The above amount will likely be somewhat increased as reports from a few sections where work is still being carried on, are still to be fully totaled. More particulars later.

Everybody Loves

A smooth, soft skin; hands free from chaps and roughness; that freedom from redness so prevalent in this weather.

VELVESKIN

Our Toilet Lotion insures against all these troubles; keeps the skin perfect. Gentlemen find it most useful after shaving.

25 Cents a Bottle

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THE DRUGGIST
10 PARK AVENUE
RUTHERFORD, N. J
Authorized Agent for Smileage Books, War Savings and Thrift Stamps

MORE MEN TO CAMP ON MONDAY

Leave Rutherford Station at About Eight O'Clock A.M.

Another bunch of selective men go to camp from Rutherford depot on Monday next, this time bound for Virginia. Preparations are being made by the ladies' committees and organizations to provide for the men, and among those providing lunch for the men will be Rutherford Council, Sons and Daughters of Liberty. The schools now being closed, it probably will be impossible to have the pupils turn out in a body to see the soldiers off, but the usual procession of citizens will take place as an escort to the men from the East Rutherford Municipal building to the station, and all citizens individually should see that the men get a hearty send-off. Turn out and see them off.

The following are scheduled to entrain:

Rutherford

Alexander F. Conley
Charles F. Sprecher
Frank Lansing Shindle
Albert J. Bowen
Alfred C. Miller
Edward Stenecker
Charles H. Pettit
Harold Cory

Alternates

Richard J. Donaldson

East Rutherford

Robert Armour
Benjamin A. Keyser
Antonio Leprotto
Charles Stoldt
Mastrolembo Van Santo
Herbert J. Macher
Antonia Merolo
William Wermuth

Alternates

James B. Hofmann
Aniello Blasi

Lyndhurst

Pellegrino Bianto
Mauro Montillo
Luigi Lombardi
Lesvino DeNisco
Salvatore Calina
Vito Prinzivalli
John Catena
Ludwig C. Nordbruck
Stephen J. Sugalski
Vincenzo Catapano
Charles Petronino
Angelo Stenon
John Waslewski
Joseph J. Corlese
Joseph Sozzio

North Arlington

Frederick C. Champignon
Edwin L. Edwards

Besides the above there are a number from other municipalities, and nineteen from Garfield. The boys leave the Rutherford depot at about 8 o'clock A. M. They go to Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

RUTHERFORD BOY ENTERS ANNAPOLIS

J. S. T. Stranahan Ely, son of Captain and Mrs. Addison Ely of Rutherford, who won the competitive examination and secured the appointment to Annapolis from Congressman Ramsey, passed his entrance examination in April and on Tuesday passed his physical examination at Annapolis, and has entered the United States Naval Academy with the rank of midshipman.

Hurrah for Young Ely and Rutherford.

RUTHERFORD COUNCIL, R. A.

At the regular meeting next week, Rutherford Council, Royal Arcanum, will have Captain John J. Dean, U. S. A., with them again to tell about the boys "Over There."

Councils in the vicinity will have delegates. So, men of Rutherford Council, come out and hear this interesting speaker and also meet the brothers from this territory. Friends of members are invited; open meeting starts at 9 p.m.

THE TRENCHES AND GRACE CHURCH

On Sunday (tomorrow) evening at eight o'clock, the Rev. John G. Martin, the rector of St. Peter's Church, Clifton, who has just returned from France where he worked for ten months in the trenches as a Y.M.C.A. secretary, will tell us something of the conditions under which he had to work and the life of the soldier boys as he came in contact with them. It should be a message with a particular interest to parents whose sons are "Over There," and to those whose boys will be at no distant future, and I believe it will.

Henry M. Ladd, Rector.

PIERREPONT BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL FLOWER MISSION

During the school term the children of Pierrepont school formed a school branch of the National Flower Mission, and weekly sent the flowers under the direction of the principal, Miss Wolf, to the Flower Mission in New York, where they were sent to the hospitals.

It is requested that during the summer the children continue the practice, and on Wednesday of each week deliver the flowers to Mrs. G. J. Hesselman, who is acting for Miss Wolf during the vacation. The most convenient time will be about ten o'clock a.m., when calling for Thrift Stamps.

HOME-COOKED FOOD SALE

A home-cooked food sale will be held at Rummler's Park avenue, Friday, July 12, from 2 until 5 p.m.

Proceeds for interior decorations fund of the Baptist Church. Come and help.

First Rutherford Boy Killed in Action

LIEUTENANT GERALD ELLIS REYNOLDS

Lieutenant Gerald Ellis Reynolds, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Reynolds of 26 East Newell avenue, who met his death in France on June 27, was the first of the Grace Church boys and of the borough to enlist, and also the first to lay down his life on the field of battle.

He was a Canadian by birth and choice, and enlisted in November, 1915, in the 5th Universities Company, a reenforcing company for Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, and received his military training in Montreal. He reached England in April, 1916, and France in June, where he was stationed in the Ypres salient in Flanders for some three months doing trench duty. Later his battalion was moved to the Somme and took part in the big drive. During the advance on Courcellette on September 15, 1916, he was wounded by a shell splinter over the left eye and the eye-ball of the right eye was also slightly affected. He was in various hospitals until convalescent and discharged on December 6, 1916.

In January, 1917, he applied for a commission, was accepted, took the officers' training course, and in April, 1917, received his commission as lieutenant. He continued in the Officers' Reserve Corps until October when he entered the aviation branch of the Royal air force. Gerald made his first flight in the air on January 12, 1918. On May 11, he was sent to France attached to a night bombing squadron, where he was killed in action on June 27. Had he lived to July 9 he would have been 24 years of age.

High spirited, manly, clean and brave, he lived well his life and made the great sacrifice. "May light perpetual rest upon him."

Henry M. Ladd,
Rector, Grace Church.

LIEUTENANT GERALD ELLIS REYNOLDS

THIRTEEN YEARS OF EXCELLENT SERVICE

On Sunday last at the Church of Our Father (Unitarian) appropriate services were held in recognition of the past thirteen years' service of its present pastor, the Rev. Elizabeth Padgham. There was a special musical program by the choir, and the pastor delivered an excellent address, in which the progress of the church was reviewed.

During Miss Padgham's pastorate a fine and commodious parish house has been built, and the membership has grown from 100 to 200.

Miss Padgham is a graduate of Smith College, class of '91, and came from a charge in Iowa to preach in Rutherford. Her pastorate of the Church of Our Father has been of a high order of merit, both in the pulpit and among her congregation. A noble woman, imbued with high ideals, and possessed of rare personal qualities and ability, she has endeared herself to the whole community, as well as to the members of her congregation. She left town on Monday last to enjoy a well-earned vacation at her summer home in New England.

MID-SUMMER UNION SERVICES

The three churches in the center of the town have arranged for six consecutive Sunday morning union services, beginning Sunday, July 28. The first two services will be held in the Methodist Church, the Rev. Geo. D. Allison in charge; the next two in the Presbyterian Church, and the last two in the Baptist Church, the Rev. Charles S. Kemble preaching.

It is hoped that notwithstanding the summer exodus to seashore and mountains, these union services will be strongly supported.

RUTHERFORD PEOPLE AT ASBURY PARK

The following Rutherfordians and other people from adjacent towns are reported as guests at the Beechwood Inn, Asbury Park: Mrs. Niederer, Miss Catherine Howley, Miss Doris Niederer, Mr. McClain, Mrs. Neiley and daughter, Mr. T. Nicholson, Henry Porricse, James Mulligan, Mr. Fred Taylor, Albert Sangari, Mr. and Mrs. William Novo and daughter, Mr. Van Deventer, Captain Van Roden, Mrs. Van Roden.

Captain Van Roden rolled the highest score at the Ocean Grove alleys, making a score of 236.

DO YOU CARRY YOUR OWN INSURANCE?

If you carry cash with you to pay your bills, you do; in case you lose your cash, you pay a large premium. Why not protect yourself and pay your bills by check. Open your checking account today.

Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

One dollar will open your account. Bergen County Bank, 33 Park avenue, Rutherford. Hours: 7:45 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 7:45 a.m. to 12 noon. —Adv.

A FORMER RUTHERFORD BOY KILLED

Private Jack Bamforth was reported killed on June 15 in the advance of the Marines in France. He was one of the youngest recruits in the corps. He enlisted when war was declared a year ago last April and was not yet 18 years old at the time.

Before enlistment Private Bamforth was in the post card business with his father. He went to France soon after enlistment. He lived with his parents at 849 West 178th street, New York City. The telegram announcing his death came from the War Department on the boy's nineteenth birthday.

The deceased Marine lived for some years with his parents in Rutherford at 113 Lincoln avenue, and the family attended Grace Church. They left Rutherford in 1912.

Help win the war—Purchase Thrift Stamps.

COMPANY A, 6th BATTALION N. J. S. M.

Rutherford, N. J., July 3, 1918.

ORDERS NO. 10:

1. Pursuant to G. O. No. 10, A. G. O. cs. and G. O. No. 10 Hq. 6th Bn. cs., this company will assemble in heavy marching order at Borough Hall, Thursday, July 11, 1918, at 9:30 a.m., for tour of duty at Camp Edge, Sea Girt, July 11-20 inclusive.

2. Each man will carry lunch to be eaten en route.

3. Enlisted men will wear O. D. cotton service uniform, with service hat and cord, O. D. shirt, canvas leggings and will carry the following equipment: Rifle, cartridge belt, bayonet and scabbard, canteen, haversack, plate, knife, fork and spoon, cup, first-aid kit, overcoat and poncho, and personal equipment heretofore indicated.

4. Important Government war work will constitute the only reason for non-attendance. Members so engaged will be required to file a letter with these quarters, from employer or Government agency, so indicating.

FLOYD N. DULL,
Captain, 6th Bn., Commanding.

Rutherford Drug Co., Inc.

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AGENTS FOR
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Whitman's Chocolates
Sweetheart Confections
"A Message in Sweets"

DRUGS and SUNDRIES

The Granby Leader-Mail

AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RECORD

VOL. XXIV. NO. 2131 GRANBY, QUE., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25 1916

Neighborhood News

COWANSVILLE

At the meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange on Saturday the offerings amounted to 770 packages of creamery butter, which sold at 34½c. to 34¾c. per lb. At this date a year ago there were 660 packages sold at 27½c.

GRANBY HILL

Mr. and Mrs James Leslie and little son, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brack.

The farmers of this section held a very enjoyable picnic at Brome Pond last Friday.

Recent visitors from Montreal at Mr. Robt. Payne's are Mr. and Mrs. King and two children, Miss Morgan and Miss Bushe.

The Misses Janet and Belle Payne, Mrs King, Miss Bushe and Miss Morgan went by auto to Knowlton on Wednesday.

SHEFFORD MOUNTAIN

Mr. Matthew R. Scott, of this place, and Mr. and Mrs. Alex. E. Gallager and family, of Philadelphia, Pa., who are visiting him, entertained the Rev. A. F. Pollock at dinner on Thursday evening, at Mr Scott's home.

Miss M. Donoway, of Granby, was the guest of her sister a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Coupland and family attended the picnic at Brome Pond given by the residents of Granby Hill on Friday last, also Miss M. Donoway and Mrs. W. J. Chapman.

Miss Ruth Runnells Pepin is home from Brockville, Ont., for her holidays.

Mr. and Mrs J. Bell, of East Farnham, and their three children motored here on Sunday last and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cox.

ROXTON POND

The Roxton Pond Ladies Aid will hold their sale on Saturday, the 26th inst. Amusements and refreshments will be provided and an enjoyable time is assured.

(Continued on Page 8)

LIEUT. F. REGINALD ROBINSON KILLED IN ACTION

To the long and honorable list of the names of those who have made the supremest possible sacrifice that a man can make to uphold the honor of his King and Country is added the name of another Eastern Township hero, Frederick Reginald Robinson second son of our respected townsman, Major W. H. Robinson.

The official notification announcing the fact of his having been killed in action on August 19th, and from a

The Late Lieut. Robinson

regimental source we learn that it was by a shell, which also carried off his brother Lieut., Kenneth Turnbull, who was by his side.

He had been only about one week at the front when this instantaneous death overtook him. It was a glorious way to die for any man, for it has ever been said "It is a sweet and honorable thing to die for one's country."

Our local hero was born here on June 10th, 1887, and went with his family the same year to Huntingdon, where his school days began. Returning to Granby in 1897, he entered our High School, having for his teacher Miss Matilda McLean (Kimpton).

After a short period spent at Sabrevois for French study, under Rev. Jean J. Roy, he entered Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, in Sept. 1901, and matriculating in 1905, he entered the University for the Arts Course, receiving his degree of B.A. in June, 1908.

After taking a business course at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in the winter of that year, he entered in the following May the real estate office of the late Norman Binmore, of Montreal, and in January, 1910, entered the service of the Royal Trust Co. at Montreal. In 1914 he was transferred to and placed in charge of the company's office at St. John, N.B., leaving there at the end of July, 1915, to join the King's colors on August 1st, and was one of the first squad of 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada, afterwards proceeding to Halifax to qualify for his Lieutenancy.

While sympathising with his parents and friends in his early and sudden demise we are proud to know that they had a son to represent them at the front, and that he had offered himself so loyally to the service of King and Country in a cause so righteous as we believe ours to be.

ANOTHER GRANBY BOY MAKES SUPREME SACRIFICE

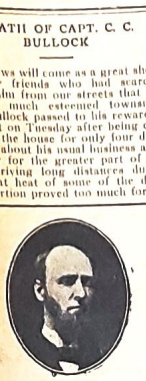
Sergt. Wm. F. Vittie Killed in Action

Wednesday's casualty lists contained the name of an old Granby boy, Sergt. William F. Vittie, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed in action somewhere in France on August 12th. The late Sergt. Vittie, who was 37 years old, was born in Granby and spent his boyhood days here, receiving his education at the Academy and afterwards attending St. Johns School in Montreal. He left here nearly twenty years ago to take a responsible position with the Bell Telephone Co., in Montreal and while a resident of the city received his first military experience in the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, in which regiment he held the rank of major. He was also a good athlete and a very successful football player. When the telephone business in Manitoba was taken over by the government he went west to fill an appointment under the new management. When the Empire's call for men came he was quick to respond and enlisted with the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles as a private, being later promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was married but had no children. His widow survives to mourn the loss of a brave soldier husband cut off in the prime of life while fighting under the Allies' flag of freedom.

Nearly half of the population of France was engaged in farming before the war.

DEATH OF CAPT. C. C. BULLOCK

The news will come as a great shock to many friends who had scarcely missed him from our streets that our old and much esteemed townsman Capt. Bullock passed to his reward at midnight on Tuesday after being confined to the house for only four days. He was about his usual business as a traveller for the greater part of last week, driving long distances during the great heat of some of the days. The exertion proved too much for his



The Late Captain Bullock

advanced years and at the end of the week he was laid up with what proved to be a severe attack of pneumonia from which he never rallied in spite of the best of medical care and nursing. The late Charles Carroll Bullock was born in Georgeville on July 7th, 1837, and had lived in Granby for 42 years. For nearly 50 years he had been a traveller in the grocery trade, formerly with Messrs Lockerby Bros., and during later years with the firm of S. J. Carter, Montreal, but he was equally well and more widely known as the sturdy old navigator of Lake Memphremagog. For thirty-five years he had traversed these beautiful waters each summer—the first six years in command of the "Mountain Maid" and for the succeeding 29 years with the "Lady of the Lake," and it was from this summer occupation that he became so universally known as "Captain." He loved the lake and the "Old Lady" (to use his own familiar term) which for so many years had ploughed its waters under his skillful guidance had a niche in the warmest corner of his heart. He knew every inch of the lake from end to end and was never happier than when pointing out the beauties of the scenery of the surrounding shores. Each season on the lake seemed to renew his youth and it was a great disappointment to him that during the summer which proved to be his last the service of the "Lady of the Lake" was suspended. The deceased was a great lover of music and retained a voice to the last which showed that he had been an excellent singer in his prime. He was a faithful attendant and valued member of the Methodist Church choir up to the time of his death. When 21 years old he married Betsy Burnham, who died eight years ago only a short time after the celebration of their Golden Wedding on October 5th, 1908. He is survived by two daughters—Mrs. A. H. Nourse and Miss Maud Bullock. The latter has always resided at home with her father and much sympathy is felt for her in the great loss she has sustained. Other survivors include one brother (C. A. Bullock, of Georgeville), one half-brother (L. B. Bullock, of Newport), and one half- sister (Mrs. Lougee, of Springfield, Mass). The funeral service is being held at the Methodist Church this (Thursday) afternoon.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE

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One Narcissa Farrand Scholarship value $150 per annum, tenable for two years, is offered for competition at the Matriculation Examination to be held at Lennoxville commencing September 10th at 9 a.m.

Candidates must give proof of legal domicille in the Eastern Townships for five consecutive years immediately preceding the award, must enter as students in Arts, and must send their names to the Registrar not later than September 15th.

1 Jasper Nicolls Scholarship of $70.00.

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1 Eastern Townships Scholarship of $30.00, and Exhibitions from the Reid Fund value $25.00 to $50.00 also offered for competition at the same examination.

For Time Tables of the Examinations and other particulars apply to the Registrar. 8-9

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The Wonderful Serial to Follow "PEG O' THE RING," will be seen in a Melodrama Entitled

"ONDA OF THE ORIENT"

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AT LAST! AT LAST! LOOK! LISTEN!

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Oh Joy! See this 3 Reel Rib Tickler and you'll never have the Blues. Featuring ALICE HOWELL, the Funniest Dame in the Movies

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MYRTLE GONZALEZ supported by VAL PAUL AND GEO HERNANDEZ in

"THE SECRET OF THE SWAMP"

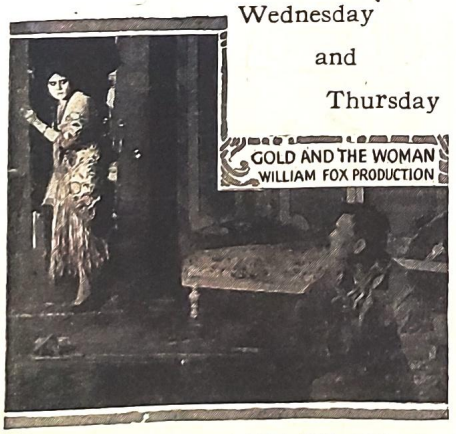
A Blue Bird Masterpiece in 5 Acts. Also

GOLDBERG CARTOONS Also "IRON CLAW"

19th Episode Entitled "THE CAVE OF DESPAIR"

8—Reels of the BEST Photo Plays—8

Wednesday and Thursday



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BOURASSA MAKES A REPLY

With Points in Captain oot Papineau's War Letter

SES OF NATIONALISM

y Are Found Far Back in History and Had Supporters in Many Parties

Mr. Henri Bourassa has made public the following letter:

Montreal, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

drew R. McMaster, Esq., K.C., 159 St. James St., City—

Dear Sir: On my return from an sence of several weeks, I found r letter of the 15th ult., and the y of a letter apparently written to by your partner, Capt. Talbot Papau, on the 21st of March.

Capt. Papineau's letter, I am informed, appeared, simultaneously, Friday last, in a number of papers, in ntreal, Quebec, Ottawa and elseere. You have thus turned it into ind of political manifesto and constituted yourself its publisher. Allow , therefore, to send you my reply, questing you to have it transmitted Capt. Papineau, granting that he the real author of that document. an hardly believe it. A brave and ive officer as he is has seldom the e to prepare and write such long ces of political eloquence. Then, y should Capt. Papineau, who ites and speaks French elegantly, o claims so highly his French oriand professes with such ardor his e of France have written in Engh to his "dear Cousin Henri?" How it that a letter, written on the 21st March, has reached me but four nths later, through your medium? r what purpose did you keep it so g in portfolio? and why do you d me a copy, instead of the letter elf?

t is, you say, an "open letter." It s, nevertheless, meant to reach me. opens and ends with forms of language bearing the touch of intimate ationship—more so even than could expected from the rare intercourse ich, in spite of our blood connecn, had so far existed between your rtner and myself. The whole thing s the appearance of a political maneuvre executed under the name of a ung and gallant officer, who has the vantage or inconvenience of being cousin. That Capt. Papineau has t his signature at the foot of that cument, it is possible; but he would tainly not have written it in cool ought, after due reflection. It not ly expresses opinions radically opsed to those I heard from him bee the war; it also contains inaccues of fact of which I believe him ncrably incapable.

He mentions "some discussions in past," "differences of opinion," ich have left "uninjured" a "pleast friendship," dating, he says "from time of (his) birth." From his ldhood to his return from Oxford, o not think we had ever met, and tainly never to exchange the slightglimpse of thought or opinion. Of ers of national concern we talked once in all my life. From that conversation I gathered the imsion that he was still more opd than myself to any kind of Imal solidarity. He even seemed n disposed to hasten the day of independence of Canada. Since, I him on two or three occasions. talked of matters indifferent, toforeign to the numerous quess treated with such eloquent proness and so little reasoning in his r of the 21st of March.

ow can he charge me with havexpressed "unhappy views" "at outset of the war," in August , and held them stubbornly "unged" till this day? In August, , I was abroad. My first proicement on the intervention of ada in the war is dated Septem6th, 1914. In that editorial, while lling the principles of Imperial arity and their consequences, and ntaining the nationalist doctrine hich Capt. Papineau—and you as —pretends to be still a believer, onounced myself in favor of the vention of Canada, as a nation, the defence of the superior ints uniting Canada with France Britain. My "unhappy views" thus analogous to those of your ner. It is but later, long after Papineau was gone, that my ude was changed and brought me ondemn the participation of Canin the war,—or rather the poliinspiration of that participation the many abuses which have red therefrom. The reasons of that ge are well known to those who read or heard with attention good faith all my statements on natter. To sum them up is now cient.

e free and independent particin of Canada—free for the nation free for the individuals—I had ited, provided it remained withasonable bounds, in conformity the conditions of the country. the Government, the whole of ament, the press and politicians th parties all applied themselves matically to obliterate the free cter of Canada's intervention. " enlistment is now carried on eans of blackmailing, intimidaand threats of all sorts. Adge has been taken of the emocaused by the war to assert, the utmost intensity and innce, the doctrine of Imperial rity, triumphantly opposed in past by our statesmen and the Canadian people, up to the of the infamous South African concocted by Chamberlain, es and the British Imperialists the clear object of drawing the overning colonies into "the of European militarism." That e of your political leader, Sir d Laurier, is undoubtedly fresh r mind. After having given way e imperialistic current of 1899, Laurier and the Liberal party come back to the nationalist ne. The naval scare of 1909 them again under the yoke of alism; the war has achieved enslavement; they united with ory-jingo-imperialists of all to make of the participation ada in the war an immense manoeuvre and thus assure mph of British imperialism. your partner, as many othfollowed your party through us evolutions. I have remly attached to the prindown at the time of the an war and maintained ever since. s the month of March, d out the possibility of ween Great Britain and the danger of laying down in South Africa a precedent, the fatal consequence of which would be to draw Canada in all the wars undertaken by the United Kingdom. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal leaders laughed at my apprehensions; against my warnings they quoted the childish safeguard of the "no precedent clause" inserted in the order-in-council of the 14th of October, 1899. For many years after, till 1912 and 1913, they kept singing the praises of the Kaiser and extolling the peaceful virtues of Germany. They now try to regain time by denouncing vociferously the "barbarity" of the "Huns." To-day, as in 1900, in 1911, and always, I believe that all the nations of Europe are the victims of their own mistakes, of the complacent servility with which they submitted to the dominance of all Imperialists and traders in human flesh, who, in England as in Germany, in France as in Russia, have brought the peoples to slaughter in order to increase their reapings of cursed gold. German Imperialism and British Imperialism, French Militarism and Russian Tsarism, I hate with equal detestation, and I believe as firmly today as in 1899, that Canada, a nation of America, has a nobler mission to fulfil than to bind herself to the fate of the nations of Europe or to any spoliating Empire—whether it be the spoliators of Belgium, Alsace or Poland, or those of Ireland or the Transvaal, of Greece or the Balkans.

Politicians of both parties, your liberal friends as well as their conservative opponents, feign to be much scandalized at my "treasonable disloyalty." I could well afford to look upon them as a pack of knaves and hypocrites. In 1896, your Liberal leaders and friends stumped the whole Province of Quebec with the cry "Why should we fight for England?" From 1902 to 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was acclaimed by them as the indomitable champion of Canada's autonomy against British Imperialism. His resisting attitude at the Imperial Conferences of 1902 and 1907 was praised to the skies. His famous phrase on the "vortex of European militarism," and his determination from keeping Canada far from it, became the party's byword—always in the Province of Quebec, of course. His Canadian Navy scheme was presented as a step towards the independence of Canada.

Then came the turn of the Conservatives to tread in the footsteps of the Nationalists; they soon outstripped us. A future member of the Conservative Cabinet, Mr. Blondin, brought back to life an old saying of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, and suggested to pierce the Union Jack with bullets in order to let pass the breeze of liberty. The Tory leaders, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, the virtuous Bob Rogers, and even our national super-Kitchener, Sir Sam Hughes, while trumpeting the purity of their Imperialism, greeted with undisguised joy the anti-Imperialist victory of Drummond-Arthabaska, and used it for all it was worth to win the general elections of 1911.

By what right should those people hold me as a "traitor," because I remain consequent with the principles that I have never ceased to uphold and which both parties have exploited alternately, as long as it suited their purpose and kept them in power or brought them to office?

Let it not be pretended that those principles are out of place, pending the war. To prevent Canada from participating in the war, then foreseen and predicted, was their very object and raison d'etre. To throw them aside and deny them when the time of test came, would have required a lack of courage and sincerity, of which I feel totally incapable. If this is what they mean by "British loyalty" and "superior civilization," they had better hang me at once. I will never obey such dictates and will ever hold in deepest contempt the acrobats who lend themselves to all currents of blind popular passion in order to serve their personal or political ends.

This, let it be well understood, does not apply to your partner. His deeds have shown the sincerity of his political turn. Without agreeing with his new opinions, I admired his silent courage in running to the front at the first call. His verbose political manifesto—supposing he is really responsible for it—adds nothing to his merits. Still less does it enhance the dignity and moral worth of the politicians and pressmen of all kinds, who, after having denounced war and imperialism, and while taking great care not to risk their precious body, have become the apostles of war and the upholders of imperialism.

I will not undertake to answer every point of the dithyrambic plea of my gallant cousin. When he says that I am too far away from the trenches to judge of the real meaning of this war, he may be right. On the other hand, his long and diffuse piece of eloquence proves that the excitement of warfare and the distance from home have obliterated in his mind the fundamental realities of his native country. I content myself with touching upon one point, on which he unhappily lends credit to the most mischievous of the many anti-national opinions circulated by the jingo press. He takes the French-Canadians to task and challenges their patriotism, because they enlist in lesser number than the other elements of the population of Canada. Much could be said upon that. It is sufficient to signalize one patent fact: the number of recruits for the European war, in the various provinces of Canada and from each component element of the population, is in inverse ratio of the enrootment in the soil and the traditional patriotism arising therefrom. The new-comers from the British Isles have enlisted in much larger proportion than English-speaking Canadians born in this country, while these have enlisted more than the French-Canadians. The western provinces have given more recruits than Ontario, and Ontario more than Quebec. In each province, the floating population of the cities, the students, the laborers and clerks, either unemployed or threatened with dismissal, have supplied more soldiers than the farmers. Does it mean that the city dwellers are more patriotic than the country people? or that the new-comers from England are better Canadians than their fellow-citizens of British origin, born in Canada? No; it simply means that in Canada, as in every other country, at all times, the citizens of the oldest origin are the least disposed to be stampeded into distant ventures of no direct concern to their native land. It proves also that military service is more repugnant to the rural than to the urban populations.

There is among the French-Canadians a larger proportion of farmers, fathers of large families, than among any other ethnical element in Canada. Above all, the French-Canadians are the only group exclusively Canadian, in its whole and by each of the individuals of which it is composed. They look upon the pertubations of Europe, even those of England or France, as foreign events. Their sympathies naturally go to France against Germany; but they do not think they have an obligation to fight for France, no more than the French of Europe would hold themselves bound to fight for Canada against the United States or Japan, or even against Germany, in case Germany should attack Canada without threatening France.

English Canada, not counting the "blokes," contains a considerable proportion of people still in the first period of national incubation. Under the sway of imperialism, a fair number have not yet decided whether their allegiance is to Canada or to the Empire, whether the United Kingdom or the Canadian Confederacy is their country.

As to the newcomers from the United Kingdom, they are not Canadian in any sense. England or Scotland is their sole fatherland. They have enlisted for the European war as naturally as Canadians, either French or English, would take arms to defend Canada against an aggression on the American continent.

Thus it is rigorously correct to say that recruiting has gone in inverse ratio of the development of Canadian patriotism. If English-speaking Canadians have a right to blame the French-Canadians for the small number of recruits, the newcomers from the United Kingdom, who have supplied a much larger proportion of recruits than any other element of the population, would be equally justified in branding the Anglo-Canadians with disloyalty and treason. Enlistment for the European war is supposedly to be absolutely free and voluntary. This has been stated right and left from beginning to end. If that statement is honest and sincere, all provocations from one part of the population against the other, and exclusive attacks against the French-Canadians, should cease. Instead of reviling unjustly one-third of the Canadian people—a population so remarkably characterised by its constant loyalty to national institutions and public order—those right to enlighten an ion should have eno intelligence to see and to respect the who persist in the remain more Cana and French.

In short, Engli adians enlist in m than the newcomers cause they are French-Canadians English-Canadians totally and exclusiv claim that their a the "baneful" influ alists is pure non way to the sugges cousin, I would be as Sir Wilfrid La French-Canadians implicitly acknowle neau's letter. O asserts that my vi pation of Canada, by my own friend charges the mass adian population answer the call of truth is, that the French-Canadians sult of the present tionalists than the Liberal campaign Conservative ap lates to deeper stincts, social an a national traditi It is equally true, deep and far dist strengthened by of all our politic from Lafontaine, Mackenzie, to Lau only virtue, or cr alists is to persis tising what they men of the past, a day. This is prec the politicians, eit please the Imperi nounced all their taken to bring th under imperial co succeed, they try less apostasy by hatred of the ji witnesses of their faith.

The jingo press also undertaken gullible followers ists hinder the because of the p to the French and Manitoba. nonsense. My c sorry to say— picked it up.

The two qu distinct; this to assert. One other affects of Canada Great Britain teaching of solution in spirit of th best interes

d its respect for n who claim a ad public opingood faith and ts as they are otives of those etermination to than English

speaking Cansmaller number om England, bere Canadian; list less than ause they are Canadian. To ention is due to of the Nation, Should I give of my gallant st as powerless r to induce the enlist. This is d in Capt. Paphe one hand, he s on the particihe war are denied on the other he the French-Canth a refusal to ty. The simple bstention of the no more the rettitude of the Nansequence of the 1896, or of the of 1911. It res hereditary innomic conditions, f three centuries. wever, that those causes have been constant teaching nd social leaders, artier, Macdonald, r inclusively. The e, of the Nationbelieving and pracre taught by the even those of toely what infuriates blue or red. To , they have retions and underrench-Canadians nd. Unable to ceal their fruituncing to the the obtrusive professions of

politicians have ersuade their he Nationalof recruiters on meted out s in Ontario but another cousin, I am s inspirers—has

are essentially ve never ceased y internal; the national status relations with problem of the we ask for a ty with the greement, the deration, and the principles of pedagogy as applied in civilized countries. Our attitude on the participation of Canada in the war is inspired exclusively by the constant tradition of the country and the agreements concluded half a century ago between Canada and Great Britain. Even if the irritating bilingual question was non-existent, our views on the war would be what it is. The most that can be said is, that the backward and essentially Prussian policy of the rulers of Ontario and Manitoba give us an additional argument against the intervention of Canada in the European conflict. To speak of fighting for the preservation of French civilisation in Europe while endeavoring to destroy it in America, appears to us as an absurd piece of inconsistency. To preach Holy War for the liberties of the peoples overseas, and to oppress the national minorities in Canada, is, in our opinion, nothing but odious hypocrisy.

It is necessary to add that, in spite of his name, Captain Papineau is utterly unqualified to judge of the feelings of the French-Canadians. For most part American, he has inherited, with a few drops of French blood, the most denationalized instincts of his French origin. From those he calls his compatriots he is separated by his religious belief and his maternal language. Of their traditions, he knows but what he has read in a few books. He was brought up far away from all contact with French-Canadians. His higher studies he pursued in England. His elements of French culture he acquired in France. The complexity of his origin and the diversity of his training would be sufficient to explain his mental hesitations and the contradictions which appear in his letter. Under the sway of his American origin, he glories in the Revolution of 1776; he calls it a war "for the principle of national existence." In good logic, he should approve highly of the tentative rebellions of the Sinn Feiners, and suggest that Canada should raise in arms to break the yoke of Great Britain. His American forefathers, whom he admires so much, fought against England and called upon France and Spain to help them against their mother country, for lighter motives than those of the Dublin rebels. The Imperial burden they refused to bear was infinately less ponderous than that which weighs today upon the people of Canada.

With the threat contained in the conclusion of his letter, I need not be concerned. Supposing always that he is truly responsible for that document, I make broad allowance for the excitement and perturbation resulting from his strenuous life. He and many of his comrades will have enough to do in order to help Canada to counteract the disastrous consequences of the war venture in which she has thrown herself headlong. To propagate systematically national discord by quarrelling with all Canadians, either French or English, who hold different views as to the theory and practice of their national duty, would be a misuse of time. Moreover, it would be a singular denial of their professions of faith in favor of liberty and civilization.

As to the scoundrels and bloodsuckers "who have grown fat with the wealth dishonorably gained" in war contracts, I give them up quite willingly to their just indignation. But these worthies are not to be found in nationalist ranks; they are all recruited among the noisiest preachers of the Holy War waged for "civilization" against "barbarity," for the "protection of small nations," for the "honor" of England and the "salvation" of France.

Yours truly,

HENRI BOURASSA.

P.S.—I hope this will reach you before you leave for the front; no doubt you have been respond to the pressing partner.

Lynching Sentiment

A class of men, most of ture in years, discussed ly one of our Sunday school weeks ago, and it is remark not one condoned the breakin law under any circumstances. A ber of years ago, we suspect, citizens would have palliated th fence, if indeed they would not commended it in certain ca (Hickory, N.C., Record.

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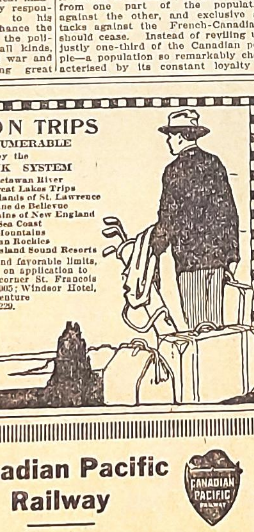

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THE B.B.B. COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies' Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1916, incorporating Gordon Walters MacDougall, King's counsel, William Bridges Scott, advocate, James Geary Cartwright, office manager, Francis O'Dell Fanning and Bertha Elizabeth Blachford, stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(a) To buy, sell, import, export, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise;

(b) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease or otherwise dispose of all real or personal property, rights, privileges, concessions, patents, designs, trade-marks, or trade names which may be necessary or useful for the carrying on of the business of the company;

(c) To erect, construct, maintain and operate any buildings, works, machinery and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects;

(d) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business property, assets, or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company or possessed of property suitable or proper for the purposes of the company;

(e) To issue paid-up shares for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire;

(f) To purchase, acquire, hold and own the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company or corporation, or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies' Act;

(g) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on;

(h) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise any other company, corporation, partnership or person with whom the company may have business relations and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such company or corporation;

(i) To make advances to customers and others, with or without security, and upon such terms as the company may approve, and to guarantee the debts and contracts of customers and others;

(j) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(k) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which may have purchased or taken over either in whole or in part the property, assets or liabilities of this company;

(l) To amalgamate with any other company or companies whose objects are or include objects similar to those of this company, whether by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities, of this or any such company as aforesaid or by partnership or any arrangement of the nature of partnership or in any other manner;

(m) To sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property, rights or undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company;

(n) To do all or any of the above things either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others, and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of its property or rights;

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The B.B.B. Company (Canada), Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of July, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

LAFLEUR, MacDOUGALL, MACFARLAND & POPE, Solicitors for Applicants.

BOURASSA'S SOLDIER COUSIN POINTS OUT PATH OF HONOR AND DUTY TO NATIONALIST LEADER

AN OPEN LETTER TO HENRI BOURASSA FROM STAFF CAPT. TALBOT M. PAPINEAU

A GALLANT FRENCH-CANADIAN PATRIOT

CAPT. TALBOT M. PAPINEAU.

Capt. Talbot M. Papineau is one of the best-known of the younger generation of lawyers in Montreal. He is the great-grandson of the famous patriot of 1837, Louis Joseph Papineau. He won a Rhodes Scholarship at McGill, and made a brilliant record at Oxford, while in Canadian athletics Capt. Papineau proved himself a sportsman of the first order. He went as a lieutenant with the famous Princess Patricias. While in training at Salisbury Plain Lieut. Papineau, as he then was, was badly burned by a lamp explosion, but he again got fit, and went through the [...] fighting which played such havoc in the ranks of the men raised by Major Hamilton Gault. At St. Eloi he won the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery on the field, when in charge of a bomb-throwing force he got into the German trenches and did much damage with revolver and bomb. He was promoted to a captaincy last December.

In the Field,
France, March 21, 1916.

To Monsieur Henri Bourassa,
Editor of "Le Devoir,"
Montreal.

My dear Cousin Henri:—I was sorry before leaving Quebec in 1914 not to have had an opportunity of discussing with you the momentous issues which were raised in Canada by the outbreak of this war.

You and I have had some discussions in the past, and although we have not agreed upon all points, yet I am happy to think that our pleasant friendship, which indeed dates from the time of my birth, has hitherto continued uninjured by our differences in opinion. Nor would I be the first to make it otherwise, for however I may deplore the character of your views, I have always considered that you held them honestly and sincerely, and that you were singularly free from purely selfish or personal ambitions.

Very possibly nothing that I could have said in August, 1914, would have caused you to change your opinions, but I did hope that as events developed and as the great [...] opportunity of Canada became clearer to all her citizens, you would have been influenced to modify your views and to adopt a different attitude. In that hope I have been disappointed. Deeply involved as the honour and the very national existence of Canada has become, beautiful but terrible as her sacrifices have been, you and you alone of the leaders of Canadian thought appear to have remained unmoved, and your unhappy views unchanged.

Too occupied by immediate events in this country to formulate a protest or to frame a reasoned argument, I have nevertheless followed with intense feeling and deep regret the course of action which you have pursued. Consolation of course I have had in the fact that far from sharing in your views, the vast majority of Canadians, and even many of those who had formerly agreed with you, were now strongly and bitterly opposed to you. With this fact in mind I would not take the time from my duties here to write you this letter did I not fear that the influence to which your talent, energy and sincerity of purpose formerly entitled you might still be exercised upon a small minority of your fellow countrymen, and that your attitude might still be considered by some as representative of the race to which we belong.

Nor can I altogether abandon the hope—presumptuous no doubt, but friendly and well-intentioned—that I may so express myself here as to give you a new outlook and a different purpose, and perhaps even win you to the support of a principle which has been proved to be dearer to many Canadians than life itself.

I shall consider the grounds upon which you base your opposition to Canadian participation in this more than European — in this World War. Rather I wish to begin by pointing out some reasons why on the contrary your wholehearted support might have been expected.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

And the first reason is this. By the declaration of war by Great Britain upon Germany, Canada became ipso facto a belligerent, subject to invasion and conquest, her property at sea subject to capture, her coasts subject to bombardment or attack, her citizens in enemy territory subject to imprisonment or detention. This is not a matter of opinion — it is a matter of fact — a question of international law. No arguments of yours at least could have persuaded the Kaiser to the contrary. Whatever your views or theories may be as to the future constitutional development of Canada, and in those views I believe I coincide to a large extent, the fact remains that at the time of the outbreak of war Canada was a possession of the British Empire, and as such as much involved in the war as any county in England, and from the German point of view and the point of view of International Law equally subject to all its pains and penalties. Indeed proof may no doubt be made that one of the very purposes of German aggression and German military preparedness was the ambition to secure a part if not the whole of the English possessions in North America.

That being so, surely it was idle and pernicious to continue an academic discussion as to whether the situation was a just one or not, as to whether Canada should or should not have had a voice in antebellum English diplomacy or in the actual declaration of war. Such a discussion may very properly arise upon a successful conclusion of the war, but so long as national issues are being decided in Prussian fashion, that is, by an appeal to the Power of might, the liberties of discussion which you enjoyed by virtue of British citizenship were necessarily curtailed and any resulting decisions utterly valueless. If ever there was a time for action and not for theories it was to be found in Canada upon the outbreak of war.

"HAD CANADA STAYED AWAY?"

Let us presume for the sake of argument that your attitude had also been adopted by the Government and people of Canada and that we had declared our intention to abstain from active participation in the war until Canada herself was actually attacked. What would have resulted? One of two things. Either the Allies would [...] not have been defeated. In the former case Canada would have been called upon either to surrender unconditionally to German domination or to have attempted a resistance against German arms.

You I feel sure would have preferred resistance but as a proper corrective to such a preference I would prescribe a moderate dose of trench bombardment. I have known my own dogmas to be seriously disturbed in the midst of a German artillery concentration. I can assure you that the further you travel from Canada and the nearer you approach the great military power of Germany, the less do you value the unaided strength of Canada. By the time you are fifteen yards off a German army and know yourself to be holding about one yard out of a line of five hundred miles or more, you are liable to be inquiring very anxiously about the presence and power of British and French forces. Your ideas about charging to Berlin or of ending the war would also have undergone some slight moderation.

No, my dear cousin, I think you would shortly after the defeat of the Allies have been more worried over the mastery of the German consonants than you are even now over a conflict with the Ontario anti-bilinguists. Or, I can imagine you an unhappy exile in Tierra del Fuego eloquently comparing the wrongs of Quebec and Alsace.

CANADA AND U. S.

But you will doubtless say we would have had the assistance of the great American republic! It is quite possible. I will admit that by the time the American fleet had been sunk and the principal buildings in New York destroyed, the United States would have declared war upon Europe but in the meantime Canada might very well have been paying tribute and learning to decline German verbs, probably the only thing in German she could have declined.

I am, as you know, by descent even more American than I am French, and I am a sincere believer in the future of that magnificent republic. I cannot forget that more than any other nation in the world's history—England not excepted—she has suffered war solely for the sake of some fine principle of nationality. In 1776 for the principle of national existence. In 1812 for the principle of the inviolability of American citizenship. In 1860 for the preservation of national unity and the suppression of slavery. In 1898 for the protection of her national pride and in sympathy for the wrongs of a neighboring people.

Nor disappointed as I am at the present inactivity of the States, will I ever waver in my loyal belief that in time to come, perhaps less distant than we realize, her actions will correspond with the lofty expression of her national and international ideals.

I shall continue to anticipate the day when with a clear understanding and a mutual trust we shall by virtue of our united strength and our common purpose be prepared to defend the rights of humanity not only upon the American continent, but throughout the civilized world.

Nevertheless, we are not dealing with what may occur in the future [...] yesterday and today, and I would fain know if you still think that a power which without protest witnesses the ruthless spoliation of Belgium and Serbia, and without effective action the murder of her own citizens would have interfered to protect the property or the liberties of Canadians. Surely you must at least admit an element of doubt, and even if such interference had been attempted, have we not the admission of the Americans themselves that it could not have been successful against the great naval and military organizations of the Central Powers?

May I be permitted to conclude that had the Allies been defeated Canada must afterwards necessarily have suffered a similar fate.

HAD BRITAIN WON WITHOUT CANADA.

But there was the other alternative, namely, that the Allies even without the assistance of Canada would not have been defeated. What then? Presumably French and English would still have been the official languages in Canada. You might still have edited untrammelled your version of duty, and Colonel Lavergne might still, publicly and without the restraining fear of death or imprisonment, have spoken seditiously (I mean from the Prussian point of view of course). In fact, Canada might still have retained her liberties and might with the same freedom from external influences have continued her progress to material and political strength.

But would you have been satisfied—you who have arrogated to yourself the high term of Nationalist? What of the soul of Canada? Can a nation's pride or patriotism be built upon the blood and suffering of others or upon the wealth garnered from the coffers of those who in anguish and with blood-sweat are fighting the battles of freedom? If we accept our liberties, our national life, from the hands of the English soldiers, if without sacrifices of our own we profit by the sacrifices of the English citizen, can we hope to ever become a nation ourselves? How could we ever acquire that soul or create that pride without which a nation is a dead thing and doomed to speedy decay and disappearance?

A TRUE NATIONALIST'S DUTY.

If you were truly a Nationalist—if you loved our great country and without smallness longed to see her become the home of a good and united people—surely you would have recognized this as her moment of travail and tribulation. You would have felt that in the agony of her losses in Belgium and France, Canada was suffering the birth pains of her national life. There even more than in Canada herself, her citizens are being knit together into a new existence because when men stand side by side and endure a soldier's life and face together a soldier's death, they are united in bonds almost as strong as the closest of blood-ties.

There was the great opportunity of the true Nationalist! There was the great issue, the great sacrifice, which should have appealed equally to all true citizens of Canada, and should have served to cement them with indissoluble strength—Canada was at war! Canada was attacked! What mattered then internal dissentions and questions of home importance? What mattered the why and wherefore of the war, whether we owed anything to England or not, whether we were Imperialists or not, or whether we were French or English? The one simple commanding fact to govern our conduct was that Canada was at war and Canada and Canadian liberties had to be protected.

To you as a "Nationalist" this fact should have appealed more than to any others. Englishmen, as was natural, returned to fight for England, just as Germans and Austrians and Belgians and Italians returned to fight for their native lands.

But we Canadians—had we no call just as insistent, just as compelling to fight for Canada? Did not the Leipzig and the Gneisenau possibly menace Victoria and Vancouver, and did you not feel the patriotism to make sacrifices for the protection of British Columbia? How could you otherwise call yourself Canadian? It is true that Canada did not hear the roar of German guns nor were we visited at night by the murderous Zeppelins, but every shot that was fired in Belgium or France was aimed as much at the heart of Canada as at the bodies of our brave Allies. Could we then wait within the temporary safety of our distant shores until either the Central Powers flushed with victory should come to settle their account or until by the glorious death of millions of our fellowmen in Europe Canada should remain in inglorious security and a shameful liberty?

I give thanks that that question has been answered not as you would have had it answered but as those Canadians who have already died or are about to die here in this gallant motherland of France have answered it.

THEN AND NOW.

It may have been difficult for you at first to have realized the full significance of the situation. You were steeped in your belief that Canada owed no debt to England, was merely a vassal state and entitled to protection without payment. You were deeply imbued with the principle that we should not partake in a war in the declaration of which we had had no say. You believed very sincerely that Canadian soldiers should not be called upon to fight beyond the frontier of Canada itself, and your vision was further obscured by your indignation at the apparent injustice to a French minority in Ontario.

It is conceivable that at first on account of this long held attitude of mind and because it seemed that Canadian aid was hardly necessary, for even we feared that the war would be over before the first Canadian regiment should land in France, you should have failed to adapt your mind to the new situation and should for a while have continued in your former views— but now that Canada has pledged herself body and soul to the successful prosecution of this war—now that we know that only by the exercise of our full and united strength can we achieve a speedy and lasting victory —now that thousands of your fellow-citizens have died, and also many more must yet be killed—how in the name of all that you may hold most sacred can you still maintain your opposition? How can you refrain from using all your influence and your personal magnetism and eloquence to swell the great army of Canada and make it as representative of all classes of our citizens as possible?

Could you have been here yourself to witness in its horrible detail the cruelty of war—to have seen your comrades suddenly struck down in death and lie mangled at your side, even you could not have failed to wish to visit punishment upon those responsible. You too would now wish to see every ounce of our united strength instantly and relentlessly directed to that end. Afterwards, when that end has been accomplished, then, and then only, can there be honor or profit in the discussion of our domestic or Imperial disputes.

And so my first reason for your support would be that you should assist in the defence of Canadian territory and Canadian liberties.

THE SPIRIT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

And my second would be this:—

Whatever criticisms may today be properly directed against the constitutional structure of the British Empire, we are compelled to admit that the spiritual union of the self-governing portions of the Empire is a most necessary and desirable thing. [...] that the [...] degree of civilization which they represent and the standards of individual and national liberty for which they stand are the highest and noblest to which the human race has yet attained and jealously to be protected against destruction by less developed powers. All may not be perfection—grave and serious faults no doubt exist—vast progress must still be made—nevertheless that which has been achieved is good and must not be allowed to disappear. The bonds which unite us for certain great purposes and which have proved so powerful in this common struggle must not be loosened. They may indeed be readjusted, but the great communities which the British Empire has joined together must not be broken asunder. If I thought that the development of a national spirit in Canada meant antagonism to the spirit which unites the Empire today, I would utterly repudiate the idea of a Canadian nation, and would gladly accept the most exacting of Imperial organic unions.

Hitherto I have welcomed your nationalism because I thought it would only mean that you wished Canada to assume national responsibilities as well as to enjoy its privileges.

But your attitude in the present crisis will alienate and antagonize the support which you might otherwise have received. Can you not realize that if any worthy nationality is possible for Canada it must be sympathetic to and must co-operate with the fine spirit of Imperial unity. That spirit was endangered by the outbreak of European war. It would only be preserved by loyal assistance from all those in whom the spirit dwelt.

And so I would also have had you support Canadian participation in the war, not in order to maintain a certain political organism of Empire, but to preserve and perpetuate that invaluable spirit which alone makes our union possible.

FRENCH-CANADIAN OPPORTUNITY.

The third reason is this: You and I are so-called French-Canadians. We belong to a race that began the conquest of this country long before the days of Wolfe. That race was in its turn conquered, but their personal liberties were not restricted. They were, in fact, increased. Ultimately as a minority in a great English-speaking community we have preserved our racial identity, and we have had freedom to speak or to worship as we wished. I may not be, like yourself, un pur sang, for I am by birth even more English than French, but I am proud of my French ancestors, I love the French language, and I am as determined as you are that we shall have full liberty to remain French as long as we like. But if we are to preserve this liberty we must recognise that we do not belong entirely to ourselves, but to a mixed population. We must rather seek to find points of contact and of common interest than points of friction and separation. We must make concessions and certain sacrifices of our distinct individuality if we mean to live on amicable terms with our fellow-citizens or if we are to expect them to make similar concessions to us. There in this moment of crisis was the greatest opportunity which could ever have presented itself for us to show unity of purpose and to prove to our English fellow-citizens that whatever our respective histories may have been we were actuated by a common love for our country and a mutual wish that in the future we should unite our distinctive talents and energies to create a proud and happy nation.

That was an opportunity which you, my Cousin, have failed to grasp, and, unfortunately, despite the heroic and [...] manner in which French-[Canadian] battalions have distinguished themselves here and despite the [...]-hearted support which so [many] leaders of French-Canadian [thought] have given to the cause, yet the fact remains that the French in Canada have not responded in the same proportion as have other Canadian citizens, and the unhappy impression has been created that French-Canadians are not bearing their full share in this great Canadian enterprise. For this fact and this impression you will be held largely responsible. Do you fully realize what such a responsibility will mean, not so much to you personally—for that I believe you would care little—but to the principles which you have advocated, and for many of which I have but the deepest regard? You will have brought them into a disrepute from which they may never recover. Already you have made the term of Nationalist to stink in the nostrils of our English fellow-citizens. Have you caused them to respect your national views? Have you won their admiration or led them to consider with esteem and toleration your ambitions for the French language? Have you shown yourself worthy of concession or consideration?

[...] FRANCE AND NEW.

After this war, what [...]nce will you enjoy? What [...] your [...] will you be able to accom[plish?] Wherever you go you will [stir] up strife and enmity. You will bring disfavor and dishonor upon our race, so that whoever bears a French name in Canada will be an object of suspicion and possibly of hatred.

And so in the third place for the honor of French Canada and for the unity of our country I would have had you favorable to our cause.

I have only two more reasons, and they but need to be mentioned I think to be appreciated.

Here in this little French town I hear all about me the language I love so well and which recalls so vividly my happy childhood days in Montebello. I see types and faces that are like old friends. I see farm houses like those at home. I notice that our French-Canadian soldiers have easy friendships wherever they go.

Can you make me believe that there must not always be a bond of blood relationship between the Old France and the New?

And France—more glorious than in all her history—is now in agony straining fearlessly and proudly in a struggle for life or death.

For old France and French civilization I would have had your support.

A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

And in the last place all other considerations aside and even supposing Canada had been a neutral country I would have had you decide that she should enter the struggle for no other reason than that it is a fight for freedom of the world—a fight in the result of which like every other country she is herself vitally interested. I will not further speak of the causes of this war, but I should like to think that even if Canada had been an independent and neutral nation she of her own accord would have chosen to follow the same path of glory that she is following today.

Perhaps, my cousin, I have been overlong and tedious with my reasons, but I shall be shorter with my warning—and in closing I wish to say this to you.

FAIR WARNING.

Those of us in this great army, who may be so fortunate as to return to our Canada, will have faced the grimmest and sincerest issues of life and death—we will have experienced the unhappy strength of brute force—we will have seen our loved comrades die in blood and suffering. Beware lest we return with revengeful feelings, for I say to you that for those who while we fought and suffered here remained in safety and comfort in Canada and failed to give us encouragement and support, as well as for those who grew fat with the wealth dishonorably gained by political graft and by dishonest business methods at our expense—we shall demand a heavy day of reckoning. We shall inflict upon them the punishment they deserve—not by physical violence—for we shall have had enough of that—nor by unconstitutional or illegal means—for we are fighting to protect not to destroy justice and freedom—but by the invincible power of our moral influence.

Can you ask us then for sympathy or concession? Will any listen when you speak of pride and patriotism? I think not.

Remember too that if Canada has become a nation respected and self-respecting, she owes it to her citizens who have fought and died in this distant land and not to those self-styled Nationalists who have remained at home.

Can I hope that anything I have said here may influence you to consider the situation in a different light and that it is not yet too late for me to be made proud of our relationship?

At this moment as I write, French and English-Canadians are fighting and dying side by side. Is their sacrifice to go for nothing or will it not cement a foundation for a true Canadian nation, a Canadian nation independent in thought, independent in action, independent even in its political organization—but in spirit united for high international and humane purposes to the two Motherlands of England and France?

I think that is an ideal in which we shall all equally share. Can we not all play an equal part in its realization?

I am as long as may be possible,
Your affectionate friend,
TALBOT M. PAPINEAU.

Say Need of Power Drives American Industries Here

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., July 28.—That American Industries are being driven into Canada by the shortage of Niagara Falls power was charged at the hearing yesterday before the Thompson legislative committee, which is investigating the situation.

Manufacturers who appeared before the committee declared that shortage of water generated power was keeping the industries away from the Falls and preventing the expansion of those established there.

In view of testimony brought out at the hearing here it is expected that the Thompson Committee will urge Congress to take action to permit diversion of the 4,400 additional cubic feet of water per second allowed under the treaty with Canada, the diversion to be under control of New York State.

NEW CORONERS FOR RICHELIEU DISTRICT

QUEBEC, July 28.—Dr. J. Albert Larose, of St. Ours, and Dr. Anatole Camiere, of St. Francois du Lac, have been appointed by the Provincial Government Coroners of the District of Richelieu, to act jointly with Dr. Henri Lapierre, of St. Antoine du Richelieu, who is already Coroner of the same district. Drs. Larose and Camiere replace Drs. Pierre Bergeron, who di[ed rece]ntly, and L. S. V. Chapdelaine, [...].

KAISER'S APPEAL SHOWS GERMANY IS THOROUGHLY SCARED

Braggart Talk About "Ice-Cold Haberdashers on the Thames" Followed by Admission That Destiny of Nation is at Stake

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 28. — A letter from Kaiser Wilhelm, passionately appealing to the German people to stand firm and unwavering, no matter how the tide of battle flows, has been printed in all the German papers. The letter was circulated by the semi-official Wolff News Agency. Dated from the front in the west, the letter says:

"The battle is raging, huge beyond all previous imagination. Rejuvenated, perfectly equipped with all they want, Russia's armies again have broken against our bulwarks in the east. This has eased the situation in Italy.

"France has experienced a regeneration in this war of which she hardly believed herself capable. She has dragged her dilatory English ally into joining [...] the Somme, and whatever inward worth the British army has, it has an abundance of artillery.

"The iron hurricane rages against our brave German men at the Somme. Negroes and white men come upon us in wave after wave, in ever-fresh storms, wild and sullen. Everything is at stake.

"The ice-cold haberdashers on the Thames yearn for our holiest things. The health and life or our women and our children are menaced. Even neutrals must bear hunger. Only the depths of the ocean are open to us.

HOUR OF DESTINY STRIKING.

"What, German people, is your duty in this hour? The army wants no exhortations. It has fought superhumanly. It will fight until final victory. But the people at home?

"This is their duty. To suffer in silence to bear their renunciations with dignity. Those at home are not all doing these things. Not all are alive to the tremendous seriousness of the times. Are our people at home the same people as at the beginning of the war? The writer fears not.

"Let us remember that this is no ordinary rupture of ordinary life.

"It is the hour of destiny for our Fatherland, an hour which will influence us for centuries. We must unite in opposition to the entire world. We must co-operate in the struggle.

"Any man or woman who hangs his or her head or suffers despondency to enter his soul is guilty now of treason. Every word of complaint or discouragement is a crime against our fathers, our sons and our brothers. Let us show the greatness of the German nation.

"Do not jeopardize everything by petty squabbling. It is no time for internecine strife. But it is a time for holding together. In this hour the best blood of the nation, mature men and budding youths, are presenting their breasts to the iron hail of the English, Russian [...] African hordes. Everything is at stake."

This is in strange contradiction to repeated assertions from German sources that the British offensive has reached its high-water mark. It is taken here to show conclusively that Germany is thoroughly alarmed.

GERMANS CAPTURE TWO MORE STEAMERS

London, July 28. — The Wilson Line steamer Eskimo, 3,326 tons, has been captured by a German auxiliary cruiser, according to Reuter's Christiansand correspondent.

"The seizure," says the correspondent, "occurred in Norwegian territorial waters, according to the crew of a Norwegian guardship, while the Germans claim that the vessel was five miles from land."

The Danish steamer Normandiet has been seized by a German torpedo boat, says a Copenhagen dispatch to Lloyds. The vessel was bound from Skelleftea, Sweden, for La Pallice, France, with a cargo of wood pulp.

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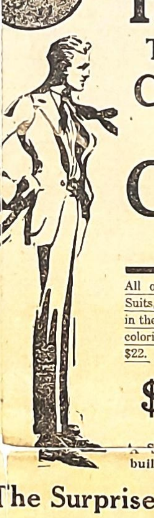

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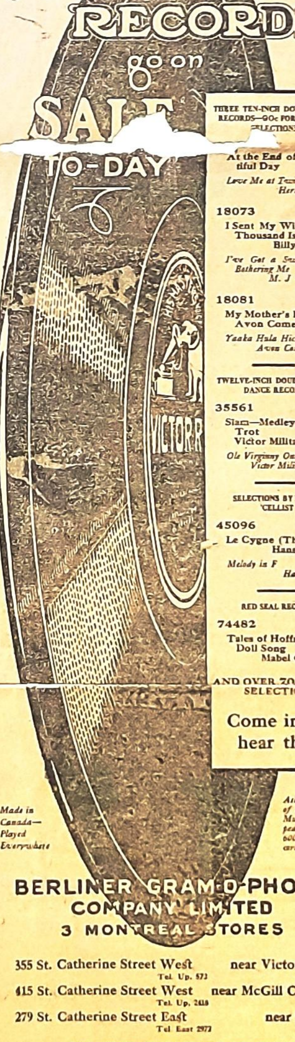

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GRANBY, QUE., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

Tablet for Late Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson and Parish Roll of Honor Unveiled

On Sunday morning last a service of memorial, the Ven. Archdeacon Longhurst, Rector of the Parish, officiating, was held in St. George's Church and a large congregation was present to honor the memory of Lieut. F. R. Robinson, who fell in action on this date a year ago.

The service began with the processional hymn "For all the Saints, Etc.," followed by the opening sentences of the Church's Burial Office and the 91st

The Late Lieut. F. R. Robinson

Psalm, a special lesson St. John XI. 1—45 upon the raising of Lazarus and a second hymn "On the Resurrection Morning." Here the National Anthem was sung and the following address given by Ven. Archdeacon Longhurst indicating the nature of the proceedings which followed:—"Previous to celebration of Holy Communion this morning we are holding a commemorative service for a fallen soldier and a Bronze Tablet is about to be unveiled by Lt.-Col. Davidson, who is present with us (1st Officer Commanding 73rd Batt. R.H.C.), in memory of one of his officers who fell on the field of honor, Lieut. Frederick Reginald Robinson, for many years a member of this congregation." It is a pleasure to have with us some relatives and friends of the men who enlisted from this congregation and whose names are found upon our Parochial Honor Roll, which is also about to be unveiled and which we may use in prayer to our Father above, that we may join together in honoring the name and memory of our fallen brother who, with four others, has laid down his life for his King and Country. And to this unveiling of Honor Roll and Mural Memorial Tablet we will now proceed, after which Col. Davidson will speak to the congregation."

The unveiling having been made by the Lieut.-Col. the Rector read out the names on the Honor Roll, forty-one in number and the former the wording on the Bronze Tablet.

Returning to the Chancel step the Colonel delivered the following address:—

We are met together this day, in the House of God, to do honor to the memory of gallant men, true citizens of Canada, who gave their lives that the Empire may live and that truth, justice and Christian love and kindliness may not disappear entirely from the earth.

Lieutenant Frederick Reginald Robinson received his commission in the 73rd Battalion, as a supernumerary officer, after all other places had been filled, upon the earnest and repeated solicitation of my friend his respected father. He quickly, however, proved his worth by his devotion to duty and readily not only won his permanent position in the Battalion but with the affection and respect of his brother officers and particularly of his men. The circumstances attending his death and those of his two brother officers, Lieuts. Kenneth Turnbull and Cowan, with seven other ranks, when on duty on the Ypres-Poperinghe Road, in Belgium just a year since, by a shell which also wounded seventeen others of the Battalion, are too well known to most of you to require description by me. It was the battalion's baptism of fire, the first shocking thrill of which resolved itself into a determination that the 73rd would some day, sooner or later, see to it that these lives, so taken, would be avenged. That this was accomplished many times is also known to those of you who have followed the experiences of the battalion.

But, in thus committing to enduring bronze and this Roll of Honor, the record of these brave men, our thoughts instinctively turn to those of formerly residents of Granby and vicinity, members of the regiment, who likewise and with the same high purpose, have given their lives for their country—Alfred Baker, Wm. G. Martin, Sergt. Ed. McComiskey, P. A. McCrum, A. Percival Williams and Private Hector Longhurst. The latter was but a lad. He enlisted as many another gentleman's son has done, in eager desire for the performance of duty. An unfortunate illness in Montreal left it open to me to offer to him the option of discharge in Canada, as medically unfit, or of going overseas with the battalion. He unhesitatingly and promptly chose the latter, as just such a high spirited gallant lad would do. After the unsuccessful raid of the 1st of March last, he returned, as a volunteer, to search for a missing officer, who was beloved of all ranks; and, in doing so, gave up his life for a friend—"greater love hath no man than this." And if our sympathy, friendship and respect flow, in full measure, especially to Archdeacon and Mrs. Longhurst and to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, on this occasion, we also extend them to Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, who are here to-day, and to the relatives of all those others who have made the great sacrifice. Those who thus sorrow must have solace in the pride of thought that their contribution to the cause of humanity has placed them above their fellows.

The 73rd Battalion was representative, in part, of the Eastern Townships and the quota from Granby and vicinity contained some of the best it had. Sergt. McComiskey, who unfortunately died in Montreal, was an excellent and respected soldier. Sergeant Fayers, Private Fayers and his son and his adopted sons Alfred and William Baker, constitute a notable record.

Canada at this time has reached a crisis in its history. Let us, in the reading of this Tablet and this Roll of Honor, and in loving memory of those, who in nobleness of spirit have fought and died far away, realize that they sacrificed themselves for home and dear ones, to the same extent as if the enemy were actually at our door; and let us earnestly resolve that we shall see to it that their sacrifice and the devotion of those, who yet serve, shall not have been in vain.

After the concluding Collects of the Burial Office, the Rector addressed the people from the pulpit on the subject of "Christian Soldiering," basing his remarks on Ephes. VI. 14.

After the Offertory Hymn "Stand up stand up for Jesus," the Holy Communion was proceeded with and a very large number of communicants were present. The service closed with the Benediction and processional hymn "O God of Love, O God of Peace."

The banners of six of the Major Allies were displayed on the walls of the nave, adding to the meaning and impressiveness of the occasion and enhancing the beauty of this already beautiful church.

In addition to Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, the following were present in khaki—Major H. P. Stanley, D.S.O., 73rd Regiment; Lt. Guy McEntegart, M.C., 73rd Regiment; Lt. P. P. Hutchison, 73rd Regiment; Capt. Todd, 60th Regiment; Lt. W. B. Scott, 14th Regiment; Sergt. Hector Hebert; Pte. Geo. Fayers, 73rd Regiment; and the following officers from the 5th Royal Highlanders, the parent regiment—Major W. F. Forbes, Capt. W. Beverley Robinson, Capt. T. D. Birchall and Lt. H. A. Fromings.

Other visitors present also included—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Vilas and Mrs. Enoch Buzzell, Cowansville; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackinnon, Bondville; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Waterloo; Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, Mrs. (Lt.-Col.) Davidson, Mr. G. C. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gatehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alex. Allan, Mr. B. Woodburn and Mr. I. Henry Robinson, of Montreal.

Following is the inscription on the Memorial Tablet—

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"
To the Glory of God
And in Loving Memory of
Lieut. Frederick Reginald Robinson
73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F.
Born Granby, June 10th, 1887
Killed in Action at Ypres, Belgium
August 19th, 1916.
Interred at Brandhoek Cemetery
"He asked life of Thee and Thou gavest him a long life even for ever and ever."

The Tablet is of bronze, 31x23 in. and has the following ornaments—top centre the Arms and Crest of the Black Watch, upper corners the Maple Leaf, lower corners the Collar Badge and Insignia of the 73rd Regiment.

The names which appear on St. George's Parish Roll of Honor are as follows:—

Monsignor R. P. Monck, 2nd Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Stanley Hansford, Canadian Field Artillery.
• Sergt. Olaf Olsen, D.C.M., 31st Canadian Field Artillery.
Lt.-Col. J. Bruce Payne, O.C. 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Noel A. Austin, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Harold Ball, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Samuel Davidson, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Gordon Fleming, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Ernest Patterson, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Gilbert Selway, 27th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Joseph White, 27th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.
Lieut. T. Elgin Seale, No. 3 Canadian Field Ambulance.
William C. Chartier, 1st Division Supply Column.
Cecil V. Meyer, 23rd Battalion Canadian Infantry.

(Continued on Page 4)

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

AND NOW IT IS Percy Molson, "killed in action." Percy Molson has added his name to the list of many gallant fellows who have already blazed the trail of death at the call of duty. But he did more. He was invalided home last autumn, shot through the face, through both cheeks, and rendered practically speechless. The Higher Command invited him to retire from the army; his work was done. But he refused to retire. He was offered a staff position in Canada, in London, in France. But he would have none of them. He was going back to his regiment, back to the trenches, and nothing was strong enough, nobody big enough to keep him away. So far as I knew his temperament he had no lust for battle, no love of adventure. He was just a simple Canadian gentleman, with the whole world before him. His family will have consolation in the knowledge that Canada's shield is brighter by the noble sacrifice.

ANOTHER CANADIAN HORSE WON OU[T]

Royal Spinner, Owned by John W. Graver, of Toronto, Won Steeplechase

REGRET'S NEW RECORD

Strengthened Her Claim to the Title of Queen of the American Turf by Her Performance

(Special to The Gazette.)

Havre de Grace, September 25.—Every day is a racing day for J. O. Talbott's Prince Henry. This son of Broomstick-Belle of Navarre, which won the Delaware Purse yesterday from a good field, was brought out again this afternoon for the Cecil Selling Stakes. His appearance frightened all but one of the entry of eleven, and Capt. W. J. Press's Hubbub was his only competitor. Prince Henry just galloped over the mile and seventy yards and won as he pleased.

The other events produced good fields, with the favorites successful, except in the opening and closing races. Jockey M. Rowan, who has been the riding sensation of the meeting, was again in good form. He piloted three of the winners, including Prince Henry. E. Donahue had a couple of winning mounts, Emden in the third and Starter in the fifth.

The steeplechase was won by the Canadian owned horse, Royal Spinner, carrying the colors of John W. Graver, of Toronto. This is the second victory for this horse at the meeting. He is conceded to be one of the best jumpers in Maryland this season.

First race, three-year-olds and up, one and one-sixteenth miles—Malheur, 103, Sterling, \$7.20, \$3.90, \$3.30, won; Bar of Phoenix, 102, Ambrose, \$3.30, \$2.70, second; Rosewater, 100, Smith, \$3.10, third. Time, 1.48 1-5. Prohibition, Goldy, Tootsie, Smuggler, Jacklet, Nannie McDee also ran.

Second race, four-year-olds and up, steeplechase, about two miles—Royal Spinner, 140, Clark, \$4.50, \$3.80, \$3.20, won; High Flyer, 140, O'Connor, \$9, \$4.20, second; Otto Floro, 131, Landry, \$3.50, third. Time, 4.01 2-5. xWelsh King, Bamboo, Captain Cassatt, Phil T., Masterful, also ran. xWelsh King won but was disqualified.

Third race, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs—Emden, 105, Donahue

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The M[...]

COOL — MO[...]

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\$1,260,773.99 is Grand Total of Accounts Outstanding Against Citizens

MADE UP OF UNPAID TAXES

If This Sum Were Brought in, it Would Be Ample for Street Repairs

A question, puzzling to many [...]

(12 Aug '17)

THE GAZETTE, M[...]

CAPT. P. MOLSON, M.C., KILLED IN ACTION

Private Cable Announced the Death of Former Manager of National Trust Co.

WOUNDED LAST SUMMER

Shot Through Cheeks in Action and Awarded Military Cross for Bravery—Crack Football Player

Capt. Percival Molson, M.C., who was killed in action on July 4th, according to a cable received yesterday by his family, was a governor of McGill University and well-known in financial and athletic circles in Mont[real]

LARGE BEQUEST FOR STADIUM

The Late Captain Percival Molson '01, Celebrated McGill Grad. Remembers Alma Mater — \$75,000 Bequeathed. Stadium now Practically Free From Debt.

Word was recently received by the Governors of the University from the Executors of the will of the late Captain Percival Molson, of the splendid bequest of Seventy-five thousand dollars towards the cost of construction of the new Stadium. This magnificent bequest is typical of the donor, for not only was Captain Molson a star in the sporting field during the whole of his college career, but from the day of his graduation until he met his untimely end, he displayed the keenest interest in all matters pertaining to student interests, but more particularly in the line of sports. To his efforts was due, in a very large degree, the building of the Stadium.

Construction was started on this project early in the fall of 1914, under the management of a committee of graduates with the late Capt. Molson as Chairman. This committee had obtained a loan to finance the project, which had previously been submitted to and accepted by the Undergradu[ates] of the University, and work was completed in the fall of 1915. Had it not been for the efforts [of] Capt. Molson it is doubtful if McGill would have possessed a stadium for many years to come, [as] negotiations were just completed before the outbreak of war.

At the completion of the work the committee was saddled with a large financial responsibility, as the agreement with the student body stated that the interest on the loan would be borne by a Committee of Graduates until such time as the Students' Council were deriving a revenue from the use of the Stadium.

This bequest will now make it possible for the students to take over the Stadium on the resumption of inter-collegiate activities practically free from debt.

During his college career the late Captain Molson was prominent both in Track and Football activities, being Captain of the Track team in his senior year (1901), the year of the memorable Oxford-Cambridge-Toronto-McGill meet.

CAPT. P. MOLSON ON NIGHT ROUNDS WHEN DEATH CAME

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, July 12.—Details of Capt. Percival Molson's death show that he and Lieut. McLean and two runners were on night rounds, standing in the street of an advanced town on the Canadian front line.

Everything had been quiet, when a trench mortar bomb landed in their midst, killing Capt. Molson, Lieut. McLean and one private instantly. The other man died the next day. Col. Bartlett McLennan says:

"Nothing could be done for either of them. Men formerly commanded by Major Herbert Molson brought the bodies to the battalion headquarters."

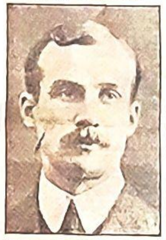
Col. McLennan adds that "it seems only a few days ago that everyone was rejoicing over Percy's return, looking so fit and well, and evidently happy to be back."

Capt. Molson was buried at the Military Burial ground at Villers au Bois, and lies beside a great many of the Vimy Ridge victors of April 9. Many friends were present at the funeral, including Cols. Peters, Spry and Bazin, Majors Hamilton Gault, Pat Dunlop and Donald Grey, and Capts. Redmond, H. B. Walter and George Currie.

Major Hamilton Gault writes from France: "We are all more deeply grieved than words can say. Percy had had his company since his return to France, and, needless to say, was doing splendidly with it. He was one of the coming men of the regiment. His death is the greatest blow."

WINDERMERE.

[...] KILLED IN ACTION



Capt. P. Molson, M.C., who gave his life for the Empire on July 4.

CAPT. P. MOLSON WAS KILLED IN ACTION JULY 4

Manager of National Trust Co. Had Been Wounded and Had Won Cross

A cable message was received this morning by his family to the effect that Capt. Percival Molson, M.C., had been instantly killed in action on July 4. No particulars were given.

Capt. Molson went to the front in June, 1915, with the 2nd Universities' Company to reinforce the Princess Patricias. He was wounded one year later, June 2, at the time the Canadian Mounted Rifles were so badly cut up. The Princess Pats were on the right flank of the Mounted Rifles, and it was while this unit was leading support in this action that Capt. Molson was badly wounded. He returned to Canada on furlough in August, and after recuperating returned to France and rejoined his unit. He was awarded the Military Cross on June, 1917.

The news of his death will be learned with sincere regret by Montrealers generally.

SKETCH OF CAREER.

Capt. Molson was born August 11, at Cacouna, Quebec, the son of John Thomas and Jennie Baker Molson, of Montreal. He was a great grandson of the late Hon. John Molson, of "Accommodation" Steamboat fame, and grandson of Thomas Molson, and grand nephew of William Molson, founders of the Molson Bank. The late Capt. Molson was educated at the Montreal High School, and at McGill College University, graduating therefrom with the degree of B.A. in 1901. Deciding upon a business career, he entered the Montreal offices of the National Trust Com. Limited, as junior clerk, and was promoted through the various offices, until he became manager. He was a shareholder in various financial Canadian Corporations, and interested in a number of real estate buildings.

A PROMINENT ATHLETE.

He was one of the great little band of sterling Montreal amateur athletes, in nearly every case members of the M.A.A.A., who volunteered for the front at the very outbreak of the war.

He became famous as a rugby player on the M.A.A.A. Championship team, and before that did much to bring laurels to the M.A.A.A. in track and field sports, being prominent in the 440 yards and the long jump, in which he distinguished himself at the St. Louis U. S. championships.

Of late years he had devoted himself much to golf and was one of the principal officers of the Royal Montreal Club.

His brother, Capt. Herbert Molson, who is also serving the colors, has been awarded the Military Cross in the present war.

REINFORCING CO. NO. 2 ALMOST READY FOR FRONT

Royal Highlanders' Draft Has Experienced Officers and Splendid Men

The No. 2 Reinforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders, in command of Lieut. John H. Molson, is practically recruited up to strength and will shortly leave for the front. Since authorization was received last November to raise this unit two drafts from its ranks have already been sent to the front, one of fifty men and another of thirty men.

This sturdy little company has been silently but indefatigably attracting a fine type of men to its ranks from all parts of Canada and the United States—Scotsmen who heard of the gallant deeds of the men of the old 13th and 42nd Battalions at the front, and hastened from distant parts to uphold the honor of those units they are going to reinforce.

The officer commanding the 2nd Reinforcing Company, Lieut. John H. Molson, is the son of Mr. Fred Molson, and a brother of Capt. Stuart Molson, who went to the front with the 13th Battalion and who was wounded early in the war. He is a cousin of the late Capt. Percy Molson, killed in action a few weeks ago. Lieut. Molson is only twenty-one years old and gained his preliminary military experience with the McGill C. O. T. C., the 5th Royal Highlanders, and was attached to the 148th Overseas Battalion last summer at Valcartier. He also attended McGill University.

CAPABLE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. Molson has associated with him Lieuts. D. O. Macpherson and H. M. Pierro. The former is a graduate of the Montreal High School and previous to enlisting was connected with the firm of Watson & Jack, steel manufacturers' agents, of this city. He was a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders. Lieut. Pierro was born in Cleveland, O., but has resided in Montreal for the past four years, and has been a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders. He is a mechanical engineer and has been connected with the Railway Supply Company of Montreal.

Among the non-commissioned officers of the company are five qualified commissioned officers who have resigned their commissions in order to get to the front. The company sergeant-major M. A. Hall is an old service man, having served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African war. Several others of the N.C.O.'s also served during the S. A. campaign and the experience they have gained with the Imperial army has been invaluable in the training of the men of the Reinforcing Company.

Sergt.-Major Instructor Strange has an enviable record in that he has had twenty-one years' service with the Imperial forces. He wears the ribbons of the Indian Frontier battle, and has also been awarded the Royal Humane medal for saving the lives of two of his comrades in the shark infested waters of the Red Sea.

The No. 2 Reinforcing Company have been given the privilege of wearing the "red heckle" in their helmets, which is worn by the Imperial Black Watch, won by the latter from another regiment for recapturing guns that had been taken by the enemy. This is regarded as a signal honor and affiliates the Montreal Highlanders with the famous Black Watch of the Imperial army.

Pte. A. Desjardins, wounded, 236 [illegible] avenue.

Sapper John Warren, 15 St. Charles street, Point St. Charles, gassed.

STATUS OF MEN OF PERMANENT FORCE WHO GO OVERSEAS

New Order Deals with Standing of Officers and N.C.O.'s

OFFICERS TO HOLD TEMPORARY RANK

Qualifications Will Be Determined After Sixty Days' Trial

A new order has been published at Ottawa which affects the entire permanent militia force of Canada.

For four years, or since the war began, the professional Canadian soldier has been "kicking" because he could not get overseas. He claimed that he either had to give up his status or rank in the militia force, in order to see active service. This was an apparent injustice in so many cases that special arrangements have now been made. The order reads:

CONDITIONS OF ORDER.

The status of officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent active militia units ordered to proceed overseas, with a view to service in France, will in future be governed by the following instructions:

Officers will, on leaving Canada, hold temporary rank and non-commissioned officers, acting rank.

They will be despatched to France in their respective ranks as supernumeraries and will be reported upon at the expiration of a probationary period of sixty days as either: (a) Fit for absorption in their present rank; (b) Fit for absorption in a lower rank than that which they hold; (c) Unfit for absorption in any rank.

Those classified "a" or "b" will be absorbed in the first vacancy occurring in the service unit to which they are attached, and they will be confirmed in their temporary or acting rank or in such lower rank as the existing circumstances warrant.

Officers whose services cannot be utilized in France, but who are not adversely reported upon, will be returned to England for disposal by the Adjutant-General of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Officers adversely reported upon or those refusing to revert to the rank in which they are recommended for absorption, will be immediately despatched to England for return to Canada for disposal of the Adjutant-General.

N.C.O.'s recommended for absorption as such will be confirmed in their acting ranks, or such lower ranks, when circumstances permit. Those not recommended for absorption as N.C.O.'s will be required to relinquish their acting ranks and serve as pri[vates] [...]

NAMED TO SHORNCLIFFE

Lieut.-Col. William Bernard Evans, D.S.O., who, according to a cable received from London, has been appointed acting brigade major of Shorncliffe Camp, England. Lieut.-Col. Evans went overseas as second in command of the 60th Battalion, before which he was an importer in Montreal, and was for fourteen years an officer in the 3rd Victoria Rifles. After serving with the 60th Battalion for a year in the firing line, he was promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel, and given the command of a battalion from Ontario. He was awarded the D.S.O. in the New Year's honor list in recognition of his services at the front.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

Percy H. Meyer, British Army Service Corps.
Sergt. George F. Cook, 21st Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
Sergt. Arthur Hubbard, Canadian Army Service Corps.
George Reith, 3rd Brigade Canadian Infantry.
Charles H. Carpenter, British Army.
• Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Geo. Fayers, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Sergt. Frank Fayers, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
John W. Fayers, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
George R. Hansford, 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada.
• R. Hector Longhurst, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
William Pollard, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Edward Thomas Roberts, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
• Alfred Baker, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Wm. Baker, 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada.
W. Pierce Gould, 101st Battalion Canadian Infantry.
• Sergt.-Major Wm. F. Vittie, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Claude I. Roberts, 13th Battalion Highlanders.
J. Arthur L. Stanley, 13th Battalion Canadian Highlanders.
George R. Glidden, 87th Battalion Canadian Royal Grenadiers.
Charles Norris, 148th Battalion Canadian Infantry.
C. Mortimer Payne, Army Medical Corps, Victoria, B.C.
William W. Smith, 6th Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
James M. Vittie, 3rd Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
Eric A. Graham, 3rd Battery Canadian Siege Artillery.
Walter Lorne Thayer, 28th Battery Canadian Field Artillery.
Keith C. Vittie, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

• Killed in Action

RATURE YESTERDAY
4 above; min. 54 above

PRICE TWO CEN

MUSH RETAKEN BY SLAVS WIT 2,300 CAPTIV

Russians Resume Powerful O sive in Southern Turkish menia and Turks Badly Cu

FIGHTING ON STOK

Teutons Launch Vigorou tacks on River Bank North of Kovel, but All Fail—Situation Unchanged

London, August 24.—Russian f operating in southern Turkish Arm have re-occupied Mush, which they evacuated on August 8. offensive in this district is appar assuming powerful proportions. battle at Rachta yesterday the R Turkish Division was badly cut two whole regiments being capt the prisoners numbering 2,300, bes some guns and much material.

Determined attacks by the Teu on the west bank of the Stokhod R and northeast of Kovel were repu with serious losses to the en Otherwise Petrograd reports no ch on the western front, but Berlin heavy fighting on several of the fr

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Petrograd, August 24, via Londo Teutonic forces have begun de mised attacks against the Russ who recently forced their way ac to the west bank of the Stokhod the vicinity of Rudka-Chervis northeast of Kovel. According today's announcement by the Office, the attacking columns, which opened their offensive yesterday after noon on the Russian positions near Tobol, in this sector, were repulsed by the Russian fire.

The official statement says: Yester day the enemy opened a fierce artille and machine gun fire on our posit near Tobol, on the western bank of Stokhod, 18 miles northeast of Ko In the afternoon enemy columns c menced an offensive, but were dri back by our rifle and machine fire.

The presence of Turkish troop the Zlota Lipa (Galicia) is disc by prisoners taken.

Further advances by the Russ west of Lake Van, in southern Tu Armenia, are reported in the of statement, which follows:

Our offensive west of Lake Va developing. Northeast of the of Mush we occupied the region o village of Arindovank.

In the direction of Mosul our gal troops defeated four Turkish divisi in the region of the village of Rach Two regiments were surrounded a taken prisoners. One of these re ments surrendered in a body, with commander and staff. Cannon a machine guns were captured.

Petrograd, August 24, via London The Russian forces operating in sou ern Turkish Armenia have re-occup Mush, which was captured by Turks on August 8, says an offic communication issued by the War D partment tonight. The statement a the Russians captured 2,300 prison in the battle of Rachta.

The communication says: West (Russian) front—The situation is changed.

Caucasus front—Our troops press the enemy in the region to the w of Lake Van, entered Mush, where th

DECORATED BY KING

Lieut. Edward Hebden, invested yesterday with the Military Cross.

Previously Reported Missing.
[illegible], Richard Gardner, Maxwell, Que.

Died.
746216, Harry T. Newton, Uxbridge, Ont.

Previously Reported Unofficially Prisoner of War, Now Officially Died Whilst Prisoner of War.
475479, Leonard C. Moore, Guelph, Ont.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Prisoner of War.
475479, Jas. G. Hall, Prescott, Ont.

Officially Reported Missing, Believed Killed.
77254, Corp. Jas. A. Pearce, 1027 Caledonia avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Reported Unit.
Lieut. Wilson E. Dunton, care V. L. Warden, Montreal Trust Co.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Died Whilst Prisoner of War.
475862, Arnold Giles, Chilliwack, B.C.

Seriously Ill.
437736, John Brittan, 492 Richard avenue, Edmonton.
121721, Allan W. Leaney, 22 Winnett street, Woodstock, Ont.
198856, Chas. H. Vernon, General Delivery, Victoria, B.C.
167125, Pioneer N. C. McKenzie, New Waterford, C.B.

Wounded.
427780, Thos. McGeorge, Scotland.
123123, Eli King, 83 Hallam street, Toronto.
Lieut. Harry J. L. Pearce, 2014 17th avenue east, Calgary.
437047, Lance-Corp. John Partridge, 178 Burgess street, Montreal.
430882, Sergt. Robt. M. McIntosh, Dundee, C.B.
457859, Lance-Corp. Anthony Roberts, 236 Charon street, Montreal.

Wounded.
Weymouth, N.S.
425254, Chas. J. Morton, Elphinstone, Man.
414571, Henry H. Price, Grand Falls, N.B.

Gassed.
293140, Driver Edw. S. Richards, head of Mountain avenue, Hamilton.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR: FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916

RAPIDS SWIM---BRILLIANT M

MBERS OF THE NATIONAL LACROSSE TEAM WHO WILL PLAY OTTAWA ATURDAY ON THE NATIONAL GROUNDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE 150TH REGIMENT

e"Brouillette. Top row from left to right: M. A. L. Caron, president; Paul Lefebvre, trainer; Courtois, Sala- Jos. Lameureux, Edmond Clement, A. Baillargeon, Didier Pitre, Tom Girard, director. Middle row: R. Doutre, Briau, Georges Dussault, H. Dandurand, Marcelin, Raoul Dumouchel, president of the Lacrosse Committee; nt Corbeil, Albert Cadotte, Cli. Degan, A. Pitre, Madore—Photograph by Hornier & Lavergne.

ADIEN, INDIAN PILOT OF RENOWN, TELLS ERS NO ONE CAN SWIM THROUGH REAL E RAPIDS, BUT IT IS EASY TO SWIM PAST THEM

Man Who Often Steered Big Rowboat Through Main Channel Says No One Could Come Alive Through That, But South Channel Near La Tortue and Laprairie Shore is Easy and Has Often Been Swum by Indians

The proposed swim of Honore Lessard and Louis Frick through the Lachine Rapids day after tomorrow between the hours of three and four

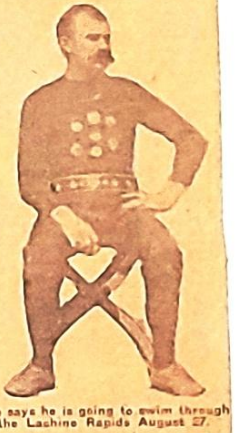
been very strong of late, but five or six years ago I would not have hesitated a minute to undertake such a swim, and I am sure my grandson, and he pointed to young Jacobs, who was with him, a boy of about twelve with handsome dark eyes and bright intelligent face, would do it if any one made it worth his while.

"The water is turbulent there, as a matter of course, but not more turbulent than in the breakers on the seashore, and there is really no swimming necessary.

"All that is needed is a capacity for floating, enough knowledge of swimming to be able to steer and a cool head. With these requisites, particularly if there are some Indians in a boat to show the way, all that is necessary is to step in the water and let one's self go. It won't take much more than ten minutes to get through all the rough part, which covers about a mile and to a cool-headed swimmer there will be little danger of bumping into rocks.

WILL TAKE VISITORS.

HENRI LESSARD



He says he is going to swim through the Lachine Rapids August 27.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Standard

SECTION ILLUSTRÉE

3

VOL. XIII., No. 2. MONTREAL, CANADA, JANUARY 13, 1917. HEAD OFFICE: 177 ST. JAMES STREET.

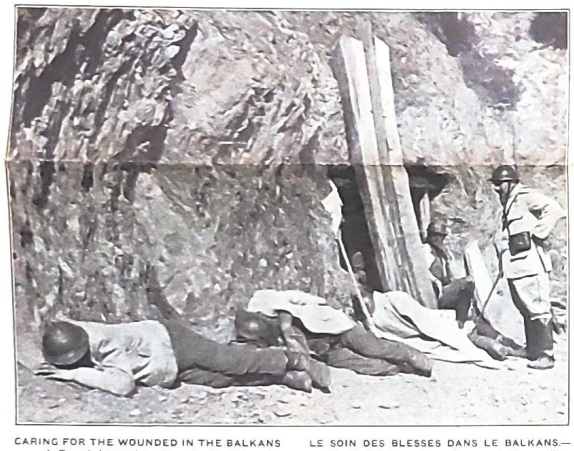
Winter Conditions in the Fighting Zones on the Western Front Add to the Hardships of Our Canadian Tommies

FLOODED AND SHELL-TORN.—British Tommies at the Somme marching from the trenches. Many of them are ankle deep in the mud. But they are red-blooded lads, and don't mind it.

TOMMIES ANGLAIS REVENANT DES TRANCHEES SUR LE SOL INONDE ET LABOURE D'OBUS DE LA SOMME.—Nombre d'entre eux marchent dans la boue jusqu'aux chevilles de leurs pieds. Mais ils ont l'air réjoui et ne s'en soucient guère.

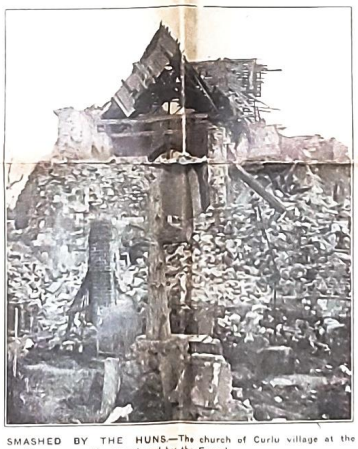
WAITING FOR NIGHT.—All night long on the various war fronts powerful flash rockets such as those shown in the illustration, are sent up between the hostile trenches in order that all surprise movements may be detected.

ATTENDANT LA NUIT.—Toute la nuit durant, sur les différents fronts de la guerre, de puissantes fusées, telles que celles montrées dans cette illustration, sont lancées entre les tranchées ennemies, afin de prévenir toute attaque de surprise.



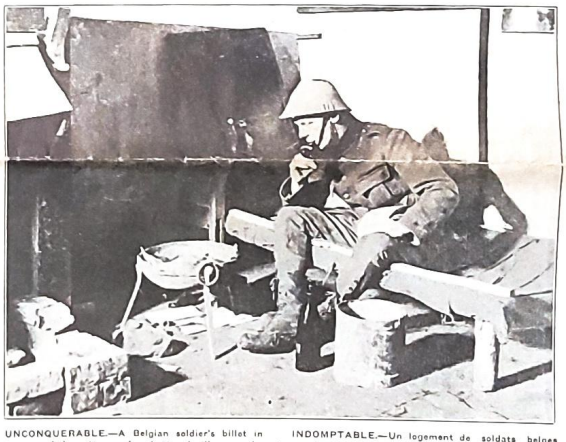
CARING FOR THE WOUNDED IN THE BALKANS—A French hospital in the side of a hill under shell fire. Owing to the limited room inside some of the patients are obliged to remain outside.

LE SOIN DES BLESSES DANS LE BALKANS.—Un hôpital français sur le versant d'une colline et sous le feu de l'ennemi. Vu l'exiguïté de l'intérieur quelques patients sont obligés de rester à l'extérieur.



SMASHED BY THE HUNS.—The church of Curlu village at the Somme recently recaptured by the French.

REDUITE EN RUINES PAR LES HUNS.—L'église du village de Curlu sur la Somme qui a été récemment repris par les Français.



UNCONQUERABLE.—A Belgian soldier's billet in one of the cottages of a shattered village on the Western front. The dauntless heroism and magnificent self-abnegation of the Belgian people will never be forgotten.

INDOMPTABLE.—Un logement de soldats belges dans l'un des cottages d'un village en ruines sur le front occidental. L'intrépide héroïsme et la magnifique abnégation du peuple belge ne seront jamais oubliés.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS.—French troops marching through the recaptured city of Monastir, now the provisional capital of Serbia.

LA CAMPAGNE DANS LES BALKANS.—Soldats français marchant dans la cité reconquise de Monastir, actuellement la capitale provisoire de la Serbie.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS.—Admiral Troubridge inspecting Serbian sailors on their return from training on a British warship.

LA CAMPAGNE DANS LES BALKANS.—L'amiral Troubridge passant en revue les marins Serbes de retour de leur entraînement à bord d'un navire de guerre britannique.

VIVIANI REVEALS SOUL OF FRANCE IN LIVING WORDS

(Continued from Page One)

thought, of feeling, of fire, of high ideal and strong purpose—a translation of what his country means and is at its best." And as Canadians looked upon the statesman who, as premier of his native land, stood behind Marshall Joffre in the tragic days when that warrior "stopped them" and began to "nibble," and upon the father whose only son gave his life in the battles of the Marne, Sir George [illegible] "There," he cried, waving his arm toward the distinguished visitor, "there sits France—the France of many storied centuries, the France which emerged from the dimness of past ages, and by virile force, by artistic power, by the clear adaptation of ideals, has waged her part of the world's warfare and the world's progressive work nobly and well."

Pointing to the interwoven and interlocked flags of Britain, France, the United States and the other Allies, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed in a brief and lofty expression of passionate emotion, in which he spoke of the [illegible] and sacred sacrifices of the struggle, the proud mourning of stricken homes and the glory of battling for liberty and right, earnestly exclaimed: "May we not see in this alliance the dawn of the day long hoped for, long prayed for, long despaired of—the realization of glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will among men." Again the Chamber was swept with an outburst of enthusiasm.

[illegible]

A PROVISIONAL ADOPTION.

[illegible]

GERMAN PEOPLE MAD.

[illegible]

BRITAIN FOR PEACE.

[illegible]

ASSURANCE OF VICTORY.

[illegible]

WILL BIND TWO RACES.

[illegible]

MESSAGE TO ALL CANADA.

[illegible]

RESISTING THE AVALANCHE.

[illegible]

APPEALED TO MOTHERS.

[illegible]

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES.

[illegible]

CANADIANS AT VIMY.

[illegible]

NO DOUBLE MORALITY.

[illegible]

EDWARD, THE PEACEMAKER.

[illegible]

FRANCE NOT DECADENT.

[illegible]

"You Canadians who listen to me, you freemen who sit in this Parliament, pray mark my words. I realize that you are further away than we are from the battlefields. The roar of guns does not reach your ears; you do not see the return of large numbers of wounded men. But, morally speaking, you are just as close as we are to the fray. Confronting one another, we have autocracy and democracy, and should perchance the freemen fall to win the war, democracy and universal justice would be defeated at the same time. It was in the cause of justice that at all epochs we drew the sword. It was in the cause of justice that Great Britain and France, together with their noble allies, entered the war. It is to enable the children of men to enjoy after the war the advantage of a well-assured and prolonged peace that we are fighting. (Cheers.)

"Mothers, now listen to me. It is for your children's freedom, to prevent the recurrence of any wars and to secure the peace of mankind, that a whole generation is giving its life, is today making the supreme sacrifice. (Loud cheers.)

"Let a holy thought accompany those who go to the front. All laudatory epithets have been exhausted. There is nothing left to say in their praise, but that some have given their life for a sacred cause and the others are fighting for the salvation of all mankind.

"Fighting for justice, fighting for truth; fighting for right—their fame and their courage must ever be an immortal example to all men." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

RECORDED IN HANSARD.

Sir George Foster then rose to move that the speech of M. Viviani be incorporated in Hansard and become a part of the records of the House.

"I wish that in the pages of Hansard, which shall record these words, there could always be present the fire and spirit, the human force and vitality, which today have presented these words to us and given them the import and meaning that the printed page is all too weak to carry," said Sir George.

In referring to the unique occasion and the significance of the entwined flags of Great Britain, France and the United States, the Acting Prime Minister assured the distinguished guest of honor that although he had spoken to multitudes in comparison with the present assembly, he had never had a stronger response to his burning words than had been given to him there.

"It is not only that we have sitting in that chair a man who has extreme brilliance and force of expression, but that in that chair today in his personality there sits France."

At the name the House broke into prolonged applause, while Mr. Viviani smiled and bowed his appreciation to the tribute to Britain's ally.

Sir George continued: "The France of many storied centuries, the France [illegible]

[illegible] records of the House, and seconded with pleasure Sir George Foster's motion. It was fitting that the House should crystallize the events of the day in some undying manner, and what manner could be more appropriate than to incorporate in the records of [illegible] Viviani had brought from the French people to the people of Canada.

"Mr. Viviani has been kind enough to say in his words that he was trying to bring to us the thanks and gratitude of the people of France for what Canada has done for France in the present struggle," continued Sir Wilfrid. "I am sure that I am voicing the voice of the people of Canada when I say that we expect and ask for no thanks and no gratitude, and that what we have done we have done not for the cause of France, but for the cause for which France has already made such a heavy sacrifice." (Loud cheers.)

The Liberal leader declared that what Canada had done she had done willingly, freely and voluntarily, and through no sense of compulsion. He commented upon the German miscalculations that had led them to look for the disintegration of the British Empire and the desertion of the overseas Dominions just as soon as Britain became involved in war. They had never understood the spirit underlying British institutions.

LIE IN SACRED SOIL.

"M. Viviani has also expressed to us the thanks and gratitude of the French people for the part borne by our soldiers on the battlefield," continued Sir Wilfrid. "That testimony we can and we do accept. We accept it for our noble boys, who have done their part in a manner to do credit to themselves and to their country. There may have been amongst us those who were not without apprehension as to what might be the conduct of young soldiers, untrained to war and for whom the first shock of battle might be a special ordeal, but, thank the Lord, we know today that they have borne themselves in a manner that shows that the blood which flows in their veins has not degenerated. (Cheers.)

"Many of those who crossed the ocean never will re-cross it again. They have shed their blood on the soil of France; their bodies lie forever in that sacred soil. We mourn their loss, but those who have lost them will find consolation if we can believe and hope that out of this ordeal there will be henceforth between the English and French peoples perpetual peace and amity, with the two races living together an example to the world. May I add that now they have been joined by the United States, we may through this alliance attain the ideal long hoped for and despaired of: 'Glory to God in the highest, and peace and good-will among men.'" (Cheers.)

TOUCHED BY RECEPTION

Ottawa Plainly Showed Regard for M. Viviani

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, May 13.—Short though the notice of the coming of the repres- [illegible]

AWNINGS

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[illegible] including many ladies, among whom were the Duchess of Devonshire, members of both House of Parliament, government and municipal officials. He was given an ovation as he entered escorted by Sir George Foster and ascended the dais to shake hands with Deputy Speaker Rainville, who then arose to read his address of welcome.

VIVIANI REVEALS SOUL OF FRANCE IN LIVING WORDS

Master Orator's Message to Canada, Delivered at Ottawa, Moves Hearers to Cheers and Tears

ALL PRECEDENTS BROKEN

Wave of Emotion Swept Floor and Galleries of Parliament at Conclusion of French Minister's Remarkable Address

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, May 13.—Canada's Parliament will long remember the [illegible] when Viviani spoke. The master-orator of France—perhaps the master-orator of the world—fired with the message of a great cause, speaking [illegible] heart out in burning words, pleading his country's wrongs, addressing [illegible] representatives of the descendants [illegible] the two great allies, France and Britain, fighting in a common conflict [illegible] the civilization and liberty of [illegible] world; moved by the alternate te[ars] and cheering of his audience, gave [a] wonderful and a memorable orati[on]. The printed record of Hansard [will] hold the words for posterity. The [in]spiration of the moment, the fire a[nd] the soul of the orator, can be che[r]ished only by the few hundreds w[ho] were privileged to hear him.

To Canada, M. Rene Viviani, f[or]mer Premier and present Minister [of] Justice of France, brought a messa[ge]. To Canada's Parliament, Senate a[nd] House of Commons in joint sessi[on] and to crowded galleries, he deliver[ed] it. Consuls, High Court judges, a[nd] representative Canadian men and w[o]men crowded the galleries and list[en]ed eagerly.

It was no finely-appraised offic[ial] deliverance. It was no stereotyped pr[o]duction of secretarial skill, clutter[ed] with empty platitudes and safety [illegible] [illegible] burning revelation of a patr[iot]. It was a glimpse at the soul of [illegible] France.

There are septuagenarians in o[f]ficialdom and in the Senate who [de]scribe it as the most powerful m[es]sage ever delivered in Canada's P[ar]liament. It thrilled by its intens[ity]. Most eloquent of an eloquent ra[ce], Rene Viviani poured forth his he[art] —the heart of his people—in wo[rds] that glowed, in gestures that grip[ped] even those to whom the language w[as] strange, and the sentences uninte[lli]gible. The man quivered with emoti[on]. His clear blue eyes lit with fire. Gl[is]tening drops shone on his broad fo[re]head under the thinning and grey[ing] auburn hair.

VIVIANI'S MASTERPIECE.

He was in earnest—intensely earnest—and the warm welcome, [the] "bravos" and the "bienvenues" tou[ch]ed chords untuned by Anglo-Sax[on] cheering or even Celtic enthusia[sm]. British, French and American new[s]papermen who have travelled with [the] Mission, since its arrival on this s[ide] of the Atlantic, say it was Vivia[ni's] masterpiece, and Viviani, his fell[ow] countrymen maintain, is the statesm[an] orator of France.

The man was dynamic. He was n[ev]er still, never in repose. Every part [of] his big frame played its part in [the] vivid communication of his messa[ge]. The face clouded with pain as tra[gic] scenes of battle were photographed [in] quivering sentences. Both hands se[iz]ed his side in portrayal of cr[uel] wounds. The fingers ran restles[sly] through his hair, or closed in vi[ce]-like grip of fists which shook as [he] spoke of German frightfulness a[nd] ruthlessness. The two hands met [in] emotional clasp with acclaim for [the] Entente Cordiale, and the head w[as] thrown back and the arms raised sk[y]ward as he rang out his confid[ent] faith in ultimate victory.

The patriot's power was treme[n]dous. Staid Anglo-Saxon Senato[rs], sophisticated veterans of many demo[n]strations, got to their feet and wav[ed] their handkerchiefs. English-spea[k]ing Ministers and members of [the] House of Commons, men who did [not] understand the burning French wor[ds] which fell from the lips of [the] speaker, but who had caught th[e] significance and his spirit, climbed [on] their chairs, waving and shouting th[eir] acclaim. Those who did understa[nd] were moved as Parliament has nev[er] seen its members moved before. Ho[n.] Albert Sevigny, Hon. Charles Doher[ty], Mr. George H. Boivin, Mr. Ernest L[a]pointe, Mr. Pius Michaud, Mr. Ve[r]ville and others made no effort to co[n]ceal their tears. They wept and we[re] not ashamed. In the front bench[es] there were similar evidences of t[he] profound emotion which swept t[he] House. Sir George Foster frank[ly] took moments to control his voice [as] he began to speak. Sir Wilfr[id] Laurier, leaning forward over his de[sk] in tense attitude, suddenly sprang [to] his feet, clapping his hands, as Vivia[ni,] paying his eloquent tribute to Brita[in] and her sacred regard for "a scrap [of] paper" exclaimed: "Honor has no tw[o] codes. For Britain it has no doub[le] morality. Britain's honor was not [to] be denied." And the whole assem[blage]—for Parliamentary procedu[re] was thrown to the winds—was storm[ed] by tumultuous cheering.

A SYMBOL OF FRANCE.

"We have not listened to a speech," declared Sir George Foster in movi[ng] that the message be recorded u[pon] Hansard. "That is a feeble word [to] describe it. It was an exhibition [illegible]

THE QUESTIONS OF A HESITATING CANADIAN

AND

THE ANSWERS

OF A CANADIAN WHO BELIEVES THAT THIS IS "OUR WAR"

Question. What nation caused the Great War?

Answer. Germany, which declared war on Russia and France at the very moment when Russia and Austria were apparently settling their disputes.

Q. What was Germany's object?

A. Beyond doubt to crush France, so that she would no longer be a first-class power; to curb Russia, so that she could not interfere with Germany's plans for an extension of her power southwards through the Balkans to Turkey and Asia Minor; by a successful war against these two nations to make more possible a long-contemplated attack on the British Empire; and, as a final result, place herself in the position of being, by sea and land, the ruler of the world.

Q. Why should Germany seek the destruction of the British Empire?

A. Because this Empire, more than any other nation, stood between Germany and the realization of her dream of being the greatest world power. Britain's colonies were the envy of Germany. Britain's navy ruled the seas. To secure the colonies, the navy must be defeated. **Germany was determined on being not only the greatest military power, but also the greatest naval one. She sought to be the world's dictator.**

Q. But England was not attacked. Why did she not keep out of the War?

A. For many reasons she could not. Duty to France compelled her to come to the help of that nation, which had taken its fleet from the English Channel to help defend British interests in the Mediterranean. If France were conquered, Germany could take possession of parts of the French coast, from which she could threaten England. The invasion and occupation of Belgium, in the face of Germany's guarantee of the neutrality of that country, was so gross a violation of a treaty between Britain and Germany, and gave such clear evidence of what would be England's fate if Germany ever had the power, that England was forced in self-defence to draw the sword. But more than that: **England**

73rd BATTALION C.E.F.

"A" COMPANY.

No.4 Platoon - Lt.F.R.ROBINSON.

Left Montreal - 29th March,1916.

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Number	Rank	Name	Next of kin.
	Sgt.	R.W.Gee	No relatives.
	L/c.	J.J.Forrest	"
	Cpl.	P.Martin	Wife.
	L/c.	Wm.Watson	No relatives
	L/c.	A.McL.Irving	David Irving,(father),501 Maplewood Ave.MU
	Sgt.	E.C.McComiskey	
132023	Pte.	W.H.H.Gordon	J.J.Gordon,(father),1196 Bordeaux St.,MU
132331	"	A.G.Gordon	" " "
132363	"	W.Burnett	Wm.Burnett,(father),318 Mackay St.,MU
132416	"	G.Birnie	No relatives.
132148	"	W.C.Campbell	John D.Campbell,(father),Metis Beach.
132996	"	H.Dixon	Harriet Dixon,(mother),60 Congregational St.MU
132009	"	J.L.Dugan	J.L.Dugan,(father),1709 St.Urbain St.,MU
132223	"	M.Dunn	No relatives.
132610	"	Hy.M.Edwards	Mrs Edwards,(wife),56 Plymouth Grove,MU
133048	"	N.Fisher	Mrs Mary Roberts,(mother),1703 St.James St.MU
132881	"	W.Graveley,	-
133002	"	H.Herron	Wife,548 de Gaspe St.,MU
132982	"	R.A.McKenzie	Annie Helen McKenzie,(mother),482 Charlevoix MU
132301	"	B.C.Mullins	Wife,201 Quesnel St.,Quebec.
133093	"	W.M.Martin	" ,88 Sanguinet St.,MU
133163	"	W.Nielson	" ,538 de Gaspe St.,MU
132550	"	E.Norton	Sarah Norton,(mother),1066 Henri Julien St.MU
133245	"	H.D.Parsons	Susan Parsons,(mother),2382 Boyer St.,MU
132399	"	A.Podmore	No relatives.
132454	"	R.A.Pilkington	
132557	"	W.H.A.Preddy	Thos.Preddy,(father),329 Bourgeois St.,MU
132334	"	S.Reany	Annie Reany,(mother),267 Gauthier St.,MU
132396	"	A.Russell	Samuel Rice,(uncle),312 University St.,MU
132582	"	W.C.Robinson	Wife, 72 Adam St.,Maisonneuve
132347	"	W.J.Ross	
132512	"	G.W.Sutherland	J.W.Sutherland,(father),22 St.Ogne St.,Outre Mont
132472	"	W.T.Still	Ed.Still,(father),1749 Hutchison St.,MU
132332	"	J.Seekings	Mrs Geo.Desjardins,(mother),Brockville.
132362	"	Jas.Stewart	Wife in Scotland.
132421	"	F.C.Stapley	F.C.Stapley,(father),441 Gordon Ave.,MU
132425	"	T.J.Stevenson	Wife, 175 Ryde St.,MU
133001	"	W.H.Staines	" , 64 Dagnais St.,St.Henry,
132310	"	W.Toghill	" , 357 Esplanade Ave,MU
132514	"	J.G.Tait	Mrs Janet Tait,)mother),2427 Esplanade Ave.
132333	"	A.Thompson	Archibald Thompson,(father),9 Molson Terrace MU
132438	L/c.	G.J.Turner	No relatives on this side.
133047	Pte	--- Tattersall	No next of kin.
132344	"	W.H.Vine	Sarah Vine,(mother),68 Selby St.,MU
132376	"	R.Watson	No relatives on this side.
132308	"	W.J.Watson	Wife, 420 First Ave.,Rosemount.
132414	"	J.I.Winters	" , 197 Panet St.
132459	"	H.G.Woodgate	W.H.Woodgate,?(father),Huntingdon,P.Q.
132461	"	J.E.Walsh	Wife.
132511	"	D.A.Wood	Wife.
132430	"	A.Yendall	Jennie Yendall,(mother),405 Lasalle Rd.Verdun

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132461	"	J.E.Walsh	Wife.
132511	"	D.A.Wood	Wife.
132430	"	A.Yendall	Jennie Yendall,(mother),405 Lasalle Rd.Verdun

LT.-COL. JOHN McCRAE.

Formerly of Montreal, the Canadian war poet, who recently passed away in France from an attack of pneumonia. His most noted work is "In Flanders Fields," which is given below.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields, the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from falling hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to lift it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders fields.

—John McCrae.

IN MEMORY OF LT.-COL. JOHN McCRAE

Across the fields of Flanders
The snowflakes weave a pall;
And moaning o'er the wasted land
The winds arise and fall;
But he, who sang in Flanders' fields,
Has passed beyond their call.

The spring will come to Flanders,
And poppies bloom again—
As when he marked them sentinel
Upon the cross-strewn plain;
And they will breathe of love and life
Triumphant over pain.

And when we dream of Flanders,—
Torn land of grief and fears,—
We shall recall his memory
Through all the coming years;
When silence broods o'er Flanders' fields,
And peace enshrines our tears.

—S. M. Bainbridge.

OUR FALLEN HEROES.—Capt. Hugh Pedley, M.C., son of the Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor emeritus of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, who was killed in action on January 31. Capt. Pedley, at the time of his death, was in command of a trench mortar battery of the 12th Brigade, 4th Division. He went overseas with the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders. He was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery at Passchendaele.